# Colliers News STAND EDITION

THE NATIVAL WEEKLY





AS PROOF CONCLUSIVE—the

# LDSMOBI

most economical to buy—the most satisfying to own—and why you drive a winner when you drive an Oldsmobile.

First. All the qualities essential in tour-ing—demonstrated by the Perfect Score made on the Glidden Tour in competition with cars costing double its price.

Second. The 505 Mile Non-Stop run made by the same car from Bretton Woods, N. H., to New York City, without any adjustments or alterations, immediately after completing the Glidden Tour. The run was made through rain and mud in the record time of 21 hours and 30 minutes, under the official observation of the A. A. Committee.

A. A. Committee.

Third. Brake reliability—demonstrated in winning the brake contest at the Open Air Show in New York.

Fourth. Vibration test won at Open Air Show by carrying a pail of water, brimning full, on the tonneau floor for 200 yards from a standing start, spilling but 36 of an inch on the way. Yarus from a standing start, spilling but

36 of an inch on the way.

And further reasons furnished by the "man at the wheel"—ask him, or write us for details of any of the above.

Address Dept. C. W.

Fifth. Motor endurance—demonstrated y the 100 hour non-stop test made in

Sixth. Motor endurance—demonstrated by the 200 hour non-stop test made in Detroit.

Seventh. Motor endurance—demonstrated by the 100 hour non-stop test made in Cincinnati.

made in Cinciniat.

Eighth. Hill climbing ability—demonstrated at Crawford Notch, Mt. Washington, Twin Peak Hill Climb, California, and the New York-Poughkeepsie run.

Ninth. Roadability—demonstrated by the 75 mile run from New York to Poughkeepsie over difficult hills and trying road conditions with the high speed lever sealed in.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS

Lansing, Mich., U. S. A.

# Columbia

# **Electric Carriages**



The Ideal Vehicle for Town

THE highest art, the most refined taste and the most expert skill, combine to make Columbia Electric Carriages the standard of the world.

They have an air of distinction—a "smart ele," if you will—that lifts them above the ordinary.

Noiseless, without odor, free fre vibration, safe and easily controlled

—Columbias meet every demand of
town and suburban service.

The remarkable absence of n which characterizes them is due to the perfection of their construction.

All that the most expert engineers, the most skilled workmen, the most conscientious oversight and inspection of the minutest detail can do is done to make the mbia perfect.

Built by the oldest manufacturers

Victoria-Phaeton (Mark LXIX)

Built by the oldest manufacturers of American electric carriages, they are the product of the ripest experts and the most skilled workmanship, and have gained the approval of that particular public which demands the best and is satisfied with nothing less than the best.

Landaulets Victorias Victoria-**Phaetons** Runabouts

Broughams

Hansoms

The Columbia Electric Brougham (Mark LXVIII), illustrated above, reflects the ripest and best ideas of leading specialists in designing, engineering and carriage furnish-

It is the most useful, substantial and luxuriously appointed of ail town carriages

—available for all seasons and in all weather.

Among its special features of equipment are:

equipment are:

5 speed control (from 4 to 18 miles an hour;) special exide battery of unequalled capacity; Michelin pneumatic tires; improved controlling and steering device; thoroughly practical and convenient location of driver's seat and absolutely the best of everything pertaining to furnishing and appointment

The new model Columbia Elec-The new model Columbia Elec-tric Victoria-Phæton, illustrated below, (Mark LXIX) is a marvel of convenience, luxury and perfect appointment—a more delightful vehicle for the park and boulevard and luxu-rious pleasure driving could not be built.

### DESCRIPTIVE MATTER ON REQUEST

A beautifully printed, illustrated catalogue of all Columbia Electric Carriages will be sent upon request; also separate catalogues of Columbia Gasoline Cars and Columbia Electric Commercial Vehicles.

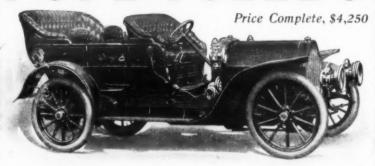
### Electric Vehicle Co., Hartford, Conn.

New York Branch: 134-136-138 West 39th Street, Iso Columbia Motor Vehicle Company, 74 Stanlope Street. Ch Branch: 1332-1334 Michigan Avenue. Washington: Was on E. V. Transportation Co., 15th Street and Ohio Av \*\*T\*\* M. A. L. A. M.

At New York we shall exhibit only at the 7th National Automobile Show, Madison Square Garden, Jan 12-19, 1907

# THE NEW TYPE XV 50 H. P.

CHROME NICKEL STEEL



O American manufacturer has ever even attempted to put into an automobile the material special forward. automobile the material, special features, finish and workman-ship embodied in the Type XV 50 H. P. Pope-Toledo. This car has chrome nickel steel construction and genuine imported Deutsche Waffen Fabrik bearings, of liberal dimensions, throughout; four speed selective transmission; multiple disc metal clutch, running in oil tight case; 36 inch wheels; wheel base 115 inches. The motor oil tight case; 36 inch wheels; wheel base 115 inches. The motor is four cylinder, copper jacketed, with mechanically operated valves, located in cylinder heads, and operated by double acting walking beam, by means of one set of cams and push rods. Three point bearing chrome nickel steel crank shaft, running on genuine imported Deutsche Waffen Fabrik bearings. Ignition is jump spark by high tension, gear driven, Magneto; gravity feed from dash. Axles one piece chrome nickel steel I beam section. Steel body, with roomy side entrance, seating seven adults. Aluminum hood of new design. Extra large flaring aluminum guards.

We make Coupe, Landaulet, Limousine and Runabout bodies. Prices on application.

Pope Motor Car Company A. L. A. M. TOLEDO, OHIO

NEW YORK, 1733 Broadway. BOSTON, 223 Columbus Av. WASHINGTON, 819 14th St., N. W.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—New 1906 24 H. P. Automobile of standard make. Has been run less than 100 miles. Car in as good condition as on day of delivery. Will sell for \$400 less than cost. A. D. L. Box 23—M.

Why do advertisements like this appear in the daily papers? Answer one and you'll find the owner made a mistake in buying, and counts himself lucky to lose only \$400 in getting off his hands a car that he finds he didn't want; a car that a smooth salesman told him, convincingly, was the best on earth.

It's an old, old story. Man had the price of a car, but didn't know much about automobiles. Hadn't studied mechanical engineering at school, and didn't understand the jargon of mysterious words that everybody threw at him whenever he asked anything about automobiles. So he just went to a dealer's, and—and now he is sorry.

¶ No longer any reason for mistakes like that. first time in history, automobile information-complete and reliable—has been put into everyday English words. A book, sensibly written, sensibly illustrated, printed in large typea book that can be read through in one evening-has been

That book, "Whys and Wherefores of the Automobile," dispels instantly the idea that a sensible man cannot understand the automobile. So simple and logical that any 14-year old school boy can read it intelligibly and thereby know the difference between a good car and the other kind—and give the reasons.

¶ Your money back if you find "Whys and Wherefores of the Automobile" anything but the best and most easily understood presentation of the automobile ever issued from the press.

Leather Binding \$1.00, Cloth 50c, Paper 35c. 102 Illustrations Edition limited. Better write today

The Automobile Institute

11 Prescott Street, Cleveland, Ohio

No animal fat-pure vegetable oils

The

# BABYS BATH

may make its roseleaf skin continue its beauty through life if you use HAND

SAPOLIO

PURSUIT

# THAT

will escape chafing and all skin troubles, and will sleep well who is bathed daily with

Comfortable
babies are
good ones
HAND
SAPOLIO
babies are

babies are prizewinners

CAPTURE

PURE

SAFE

SURE

# FIAND SAPOLIO

CONTENT

# COLLIER'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

# A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL WEEKLY INTENDED ESPECIALLY FOR YOUR USE

No advertiser whose honesty the Publishers have the least reason to doubt will be allowed in these columns. Should, however, our readers discover any misrepresentation whatever, a prompt report thereof will be greatly appreciated

### AGENTS WANTED

WE WANT an energetic, honest man who desires to increase his income during spare moments or after working hours to represent us in each city and town where we have no local representative; considerable money can be made with little effort, as we have the largest and finest selection of Diamonds in the country to offer; write at once for information and have territory reserved, Mitchell & Scott Co. 1126 Champlain Bidg., Chicago, III.

AGENTS make big money seiling our new sign letters for office windows, store fronts, and glass signs. Anyone can put them on. Write to-day for a free sample and full particu-lars. Metallic Sign Letter Co., 66 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

lars. Metallic Sign Letter Co., 68 N. Clark St., Chicago. III.

colicit investments in the largest, most successful Realty Company in New York City, owning clear 1600 Meetly Company in New York City, owning clear 1600 Meetly North Fallows Palls ADES, opposite 130th ACRES No. Thick Fallows Palls ADES, opposite 130th Palls Company of the Palls Meetly Company of the Palls Company of the

AGENTS.—We have the latest shirt waist holder and skirt supporter. Retails 25c, also corset protector 10c. Big sellers. Catalog. Special inducements to agents. Delight Speciaity Co., Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

HERE IS THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFETIME. Something entirely new, sells in every home. \$50 weekly easily made, no capital required. Write for full particulars. DEXTER SUPPLY CO., 1115 Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HERE and THERE in TWO HEMISPHERES.—By J. D. aw. Handsome Vol. 500 pages, big type, breezy style, 39 hapters full of biography, history, poetry, stories, interlews international celebrities. Especially rich in Scottish and American topics. Agents snap. Home Pub. Co., Phila.

WE WANT AGENTS in every town, where the light companies do not push Hylo Electric Bulbs, to sell direct to consumers. Good pay. THE PHELPS CO., 224 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS can make \$10.00 a day selling our GOLD WINDOW LETTERS, NOVELTY SIGNS, and CHANGEABLE SIGNS. Quick Sales, unlimited quantities, Catalogues free. SULLIVAN CO., Dept G, 405 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED in every city and town in this and foreign countries for quick selling office speciaty, universally used. Big seller. Large profits. Exclusive territory. Sample free, R. A. Nelles, 105 Chambers St., New York City.

AĞENTS WANTED to sell the best Kettles in the World for Cooking, Steaming, Straining and Preserving Food of all kinds; no more burned or scalded hands, no more food wasted. Sample and territory free, For particulars write to American Specialty Stamping Co., Johnstown, Pa.

### POULTRY

"Poultry Keeping, in a Nutshell," just out. Cream of experienced men's ideas. Price 50c., or free with 56 to 124 page, best illustrated Poultry Magazine for a year 50c. 3 Mos. 10c. Poultry Success, Dept. C. W., Springfield, O.

# HELP WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES who call on the hardware and utomobile trade in the United States to handle side line ells on sight. Liberal commission. Best of references re-uired. BAY STATE TOOL CO., Worcester, Mass.

\$900-\$2100 POSITIONS now open for experienced drafts-men—men who are looking for opportunities that will eventually lead off the board to more responsible positions. Write us today, HAPGOODS, 305-307 Broadway, New York,

# MISCELLANEOUS

CASH REGISTERS \$60.00 and upward. Accurate. Reliable. High in Quality. The Hallwood LEADER at \$125.00 does same work as other makes costing twice as much. Hallwood Registers are sold through your jobber or direct from factory, saving agents' commissions and expenses. Write for descriptive matter. The Hallwood Cash Register Co., 122 Yale St., Columbus, Ohio.

# OFFICE SUPPLIES

THE SUN TYPE ARIJER is the only standard visible writing typewriter retailing at low price. Write for our trial offer, Agents wanted. SUN TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 317 Brondway, New York.

"It writes right." New Duplex Solid Gold 14 Kt. Dia-mond Point Fountain Pen furly guaranteed. It makes an ideal gift, your money refunded if not satisfactory, Pos-paid \$1. Duplex Mir. Co. Box 606, Charleston, W. Va.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

DO YOU KNIT OR CROCHET? The most beautiful yarns and worsteds are not sold through the stores. Sold only by mail to the consumer, direct from the mill, at manufacturers' prices. Write for free booklet and samples of "LAWRETTE" yarns, and save money. LAWRENCE DYE WORK SO., 510 South Canal St., Lawrence, Mass.

# SMOKING MATERIALS

The SMOKERS PARADISE Egyptian Cigarettes ha qual in quality. Anyone, ever visited our resort

### SOUVENIR POST CARDS

POST CARD COLLECTORS, JOIN THE UNION, 25-ncluding Cards and Outfit, enables you to exchange cards all over the world. List of exchangers, your name in li POST CARD UNION OF AMERICA, Philadelphia, Pa.

NO POST CARD COLLECTION IS COMPLETE without these beautiful Florida Post Cards. Twelve special designs—no two alike—post paid, 25 cents. HEWETT HILL, 106 Plant Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

Base-ball Champions. One card each of 1906 Pennant Win ners. Chicago National and American League Teams—half tone pictures. Names of players. 10 cents. Special rates to dealers. V. O. Hammon Pub. Co.,215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FOR 10 CENTS we send you full value in handsome cards and latest catalog, listing over 5000 best subjects at lowest prices. Post Card Albums. National Post Card Company, 391 Logan Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

# FOR WOMEN'S WEAR

PRIESTLEY CRAVENETTE AND CRUCIAL TEST RAINCOATS AND SUITS. Buy from the maker, save half. Write to-day for FREE samples, booklet and de-signs. Dept. 20, CRUCIAL TEST RAIN CLOTH CO., 10 West 22nd Street, New York.

KID GLOVES-Elbow length (16 button) black or white \$2.50. Tans or browns \$2.75. Twelve buttons \$2.25. Best quality-Department store prices \$3.50 and \$4.50. Heavy for Gloves elbow lengths, tans \$3.00. Send check, money order, bills or stamps. Long Glove Co., 94 Warren St., N. Y.

I SELL A SILK PETTICOAT
At \$5-that I know is the best value in America,
and I have 20 years' experience.
M. SMITH, 292 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

# GAMES & ENTERTAINMENTS

NEW MONEY MAKING IDEA FOR FAIRS "CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE CHEST" OUTFIT, (price \$1.00) sent free with \$5.00 order for Grab Bag Novelties at wholesale prices of 25c, 50c, or \$1.00 per dozen. Plays, Games, Tricks, Favors, Decorations and Entertainment Supplies (Wholesale and Retail). Catalogue Free. THE ENTERTAINMENT SHOP, 99 Fourth Avenue, New York.

# COLLECTION AGENCIES

B. D. STANDS FOR BAD DEBTS:

We collect Bad Debts from Dead Beats everywhere, for everybody. We can collect yours. We collect more hopelessly bad debts than any agency in the world. Write us and we will both make money.

MERCHANTS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts, Salt Lake City, Utah. FRANCIS G. LUKE. General Manager.

"Some people don't like us."

# FOR MEN'S USE

SUPPLEE'S SILVER STEEL RAZOR removes tout beard without effort. Never jumps over the tough sp est beard without effort. Never jumps over the tough spots, Never needs honing. A dollar brings one postpaid, SUPPLEE CUTLERY CO., 1033 Market St., Philadelphia.

### STAMPS AND COINS

RARE COINS OF ALL AGES BOUGHT AND SOLD. 25,000 pcs. in stock. Rare Coin Book, 150 Lages, 750 illustrations U. S. and Foreign, only 25c. Bargain selling list free. Thomas L. Elder, Dept. W, 32 E. 23d St., New York.

# INSTRUCTION

MECHANICAL DRAWING Taught at home. Course based on, and comparing favorably with, those in leading technical schools. PREPARED BY PROMINENT TECHNICAL EDUCATORS CATALOGUE SENT FREE MASSACHUSETTS CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS 194 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONEY IN COMMERCIAL ART. Ambitious young men and women should send for my booklet "A New Door to success," which gives full details of my method of teaching trawing. Grant Hamilton Studio, 710 Flatiron Bldg., N.Y.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND ITALIAN TAUGHT AT HOME. PREPARED AND DIRECTED BY PAUL E. KUXZER, PH.D., PRESIDENT NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, TEXT BOOKS FURNISHED. CATALOGUES SENT FREE. MASSA-CHUSETTS CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 194 BOYL-STON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

# LAWYERS AND PATENTS

HEIRS—Get our newly published BOOK contain thousands of names wanted for unclaimed estates; incl ing Chancery Court of England. Price \$1.00. Internatio Claim Agency, Dept. C, 2435 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

# ANIMALS AND PETS

SPORTING AND PET DOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, PIGEONS, FERRETS AND RABBITS. 8 CENTS FIFTY PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. C. G. LLOYDT, DEPT. OH., SAYRE, PA.

# JEWELRY AND NOVELTIES

Why not buy a gold watch this season? Christmas will soon be here. Buy from the factory direct. Let me send you my 14k and 18k watch catalogue A. Contains photograph and the contained of the contained of the contained of the contained of the contained parts. MADE FOR PARTICULAR PEUPLE. I am proud of this book, and want you to see it whether you buy now or in the future. Mail your request for a copy to-day and read information about gold watches and see fac simile letters from the WORLD'S LEADING JEWELERS. I personally guarantee its immediate delivery. W. F. Doll, 175 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TOURMALINES. Thousands bought yearly by Tourists San Diego, to wear alongside of its rival in brilliancy to Diamond. Most popular Gem today. We mine then Fe cut them. Write us. Naylor Gem Co., San Diego, Cal.

ARE YOU GOING
TO BUY A DIAMOND?
WE SELL DIAMONDS ON THE EASIEST TERMS
YOU EVER HEARD OF, NOTHING DOWN
PAY AS YOU PLEASE. WRITE FOR BOOKLET
STOCKTON & CO., 56 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILLS

# **AUTOMOBILES**

Automobile Blacksmith Hardware Dealers. Time saving ools, ratchet wrenches for tire lugs, carriage tire bolts and neverslip horseshoes, quick acting clamps and monkey crenches. Write us. Bay State Tool Co., Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE.—BARGAIN: 1905 WINTON MODEL OF TOURING CAR; SPLENDID CONDITION; 4-CYLIN DER SIDE ENTRANCE, FULL EQUIPMENT, IN CLUDING TOP, HAMPER, SPEEDOMETER, LAMPS ETC. JOHN HOWARD, Bencon Road, SUMMIT, N. J

# REAL ESTATE

INVEST YOUR MONEY NEAR A GREAT and GROW ING METROPOLIS. Building lots in Boston's suburbs at \$10 each to introduce. On new electric car line. Boston Suburban Land Co., 28 School St., Boston, Mass.

MORTGAGE BONDS on N. Y. City Real Estate netting \$\textit{\$\textit{Fittle Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York Trustee}\$ or investors. Dept. M., McLaughlin R. E. Co., 178 Remen Sk., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OVER A MILLION ACRES at \$3 and up in Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Branch Agencies in principal towns. SOUTHWESTERN LAND CO., 401 Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS: "Texas is the Garden of the Lord." We say: "Amen." After having seen the lands of Hagricultural states and 4 provinces of Canada, Charles and Say of the Lord Sarada. They so not to the Lord Sarada. They so not to the Lord Sarada. They continue they can be continued to the Lord Sarada. They continue they can be continued to the Lord Sarada. They can

CASH for your farm, home, or property of any kind, no natter where located. If you desire a quick sale send us escription and price. Northwestern Business Agency, 68 Bank of Commerce Bidg., Minneapolis, Minn.

# BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

"Advertisers Magazine"—The Western Monthly should be read by every advertiser and Mail-Order dealer. Best "School of Advertising" in existence. Trial Sub.loc. Sample copy free. Address. 807 Grand Av. Kansas City, Mo.

10 CENTS for 3 months' trial subscription to a dollar magazine. The great Southern Commercial and Indus-trial publication. Covers the whole field of business. Ad-dress THE BUSINESS MAGAZINE, Knoxville, Tenn.

For live advertising novelties, specialties, business souvenirs, calendars, signs, read THE NOVELTY NEWS, official organ of the manufacturers. Full of suggestions. Illustrated, 50c, a year, 171-2 Washington St, Chicago.

### **PHOTOGRAPHY**

THE ENVELO plate exposing and developing method is a radical improvement in plate photography. One plate holder. Unlimited plates. Daylight changing. Economical and convenient. Fits almost any camera. Try it at our expense. Write for description and trial offer. LYON CAMERA SPECIALTY CO., 1021 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEND YOUR FILMS to Percival Carmichael, Inc., 13 Bromfield St., Boston, to be developed. Any size flim 6xx-posures developed for 5x, postsage extra, printing, enlarging low prices. Camera lenses, kodaks, bought, sold, exchanged.

# HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

PORTABLE LAMPS. Buy direct and save money, sarge line of very artistic designs to choose from. Write oday for illustrated catalog. Aiken & Co., 503 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIX NEW DOILIES. THREE EYFLET COLLARS.
18 in. Mountmelliek Centerpiece. Two complete Alphabets and Two Years' Subscription to Ingalls Fancy Work
Book. All for 28 cents. J. F. Ingauls. Lynn, Mass. Box C.

The Minneapolis Heat Regulator. Sold on 60 days' free trial. Guarantees a uniform temperature and saves coal. Leed with furnace, steam or not water. Write for booklet. Wim. R. Sweatt, Pres., 1st Avc., & FSt., Minneapolis, Minn.

# MAIL ORDER HOUSES

FREE 400 PAGE CATALOGUE VEHICLES, HARNESS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNI-TURE, FARM SUPPLIES. KALAMAZOO, SUPPLY HOUSE, 151 Lawrence Square, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

# **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

WILL YOU JOIN SMALL SELECT CLUB to purchas estrable building lots on easy terms at special club rate heir close proximity to Atlantic City (8 minutes ride) is "nor their heing a safe and profitable investment. Sta

THERE IS BIG MONEY IN ASPARAGUS
Greater profits from its culture than any other product,
Water for free booklet. Napa Improvement Co., San
francisco, Cal.

# PIANOS

IT'S BETTER to buy a used piano of a good make than a cheap new one; Our specialty—slightly used pianos at low prices—full guarantee, easy terms, delivery free: Pease Planos established 1844, over 75,000 sold. Write for Cat-alog and list. Pease Co., 128 West 42d St., New York.

# BANKING

5 PER CENT ON SAVINGS with security absolutely assured. The assets of this company are guaranteed by irst mortgages on improved Real Estate deposited with one of the biggest trust companies in Baltimore. Money

TOURMALINES. Thousands bought yearly by Tourists to San Dlego, to wear alongside of its rival in brilliancy the Diamond. Most popular Gem today. We mine them. We cut them. Write us. Naylor Gem Co., San Dlego, Cal.

■ The Naylor Gem Company took us at our word and ran the little four line

¶ The Naylor Gem Company took us at our word and ran the little four line announcement printed above.
¶ On September 25th they wrote to us that they had run out of printed matter, and would have to stop advertising until they could catch up.
¶ Although their advertisement was very nearly three weeks old at the time they wrote, it was still bringing in from one to six replies a day.
¶ Twenty-nine States were represented in these replies, which the Naylor Gem Company say cost them only a quarter of what their replies heretofore have cost them.

Company say cost them only a quarter of what their replies heretofore have cost them.

(I) Why wouldn't rour announcement meet with equal success?

(I) Write plainly in few words a description of what you want or have to sell. (Or send us a fuller description and we will have an experienced man write your advertisement without charge.) Then clip the order blank below, fill it out, and mail it with your copy.

(I) The rate is \$2.50 an agate line (one-fourteenth of an inch). Count \$\frac{1}{2}\$ words to the line; most of the last line for name and address. Not less than four, nor more than twelve, lines will be accepted.

[Clip along dotted line]

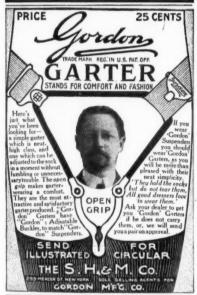
COLLIER'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

416 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Kindly run the attached copy (\_\_\_\_\_lines) \_\_\_\_\_ times.
enclosed in payment. Very truly yours,



As delightfully refreshing as the glorious vision of Psyche's purity and lov-

the sparkling crystal mineral water. Its extraordinary blending properties, absolute purity and invigorating effervescence have given it first place on the dining tables of the world.



# MARINE ENGINEERING

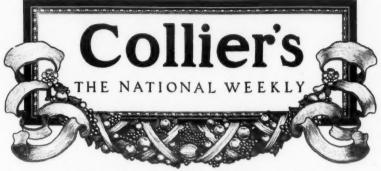
MARINE ENGINEERING COURSE



WE WILL SEND YOU A BOX OF 16 PASTILES WITH METAL HOLDER

Mail us 25c To-day

Paul Manufacturing Co. 36 Fulton St. Boston, Mass.



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906

COVER DESIGN				Drawn	by Edwa	rd Penfie	eld
THE PARLEY. Full Page in	Color		٠		Frederic	Remingt	on 8
EDITORIALS							. 9
THE PRESIDENT SEES THE N	AVY AT	REAL	WORK	Draw	n by H.	Reuterda	hl 11
THE PEACEFUL INVASION OF	CUBA.	Photo	ographs				. 12
WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING	i . Illustra	ted with	. I	dited by	Samuel	E. Moffe	ett 13
THE VANDERBILT CUP RACE	. Photo	graphs					. 15
HURRICANE'S RAVAGES ON	THE GU	LF CO.	AST. P	hotograp	hs		. 17
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH		CA?	Appleton	Clark	William /	Allen Wh	ite 18
THE NEW FOOTBALL .	illustrat	ed with	Photograph		. W	alter Car	np 20
SISSIE JOHNNIE. Story.	Illustra	ted by E	. M. Ashe	٠	. J	ennette L	ee 21
OCTOBER VERSES .				Geo	rgia Woo	d Pangbo	rn 26
THOUGHT OF THE NATION							. 30

P. F. COLLIER & SON, PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK: 416-424 West Thirteenth Street
LONDON: 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C., and The International News Company, 5 Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, E. C.

TORONTO: Yonge Street Arcade

COPYRIGHT 1906 BY P. F. COLLIER & SON

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the PostOffice at New York, New York, with the Act of March 2, 1829

XXXVIII Number 4 10 Cents per Copy \$5.20 ;

Volume XXXVIII \$5.20 per Year

ESTABLISHED 1843 Reference, by permission, our ty local banks, The First National and The Blairsville National **EXACT SHAPE** 

BOX OF 50 = \$2.00 CHARGES PREPAID

State Shade desired — Light, Dark or Medium



OUR GUARANTEE: If the Regno Cigars are not as represented, return them and we will refund your money.

SIZE FIVE INCHES

NO ARTIFICIAL

FLAVORING

NATURALLY TOBACCO

SUMATRA WRAPPER

Sent on receipt of price CHAS, RUGG AND SON 40 Market Street Blairsville Penn

What You See From This Car-California

THE OVERLAND LIMITED





PRESENT & COMPANY
594 Broadway - New York City



# WINSLOW'S skates 6

Club, Hockey, Racing, Figure and Rink Skates. Your next pair should be Winslow's. All models, all sizes.

THE SAMUEL WINSLOW SKATE MFG. CO. Y. Office, 84-86 Chambers St. Worce ster, Mas



The Trade

Discounts

those wh

Special



\$6.30 a Month buys this bes \$57.96

Send for Catalog Sign This Coupon Today

# American Gentleman



\$350 SHOE \$400



There's style-you're always sure of it, because our designers spend months studying the trend of fashion. What they say each year is authoritative -a standard of good taste.

There's workmanship-the shoemakers in the American Gentleman factory are selected men-they turn out one grade of work only.

There's good material—our buying capacity is unequalled in all the world. We get the best at the lowest prices.

The man at the left is wearing our No. 1086.
A Velour Calf, Button Shoe, Empire Last. A Velour Calf, Button Shoe, Emoire Last.

The man in the center is wearing our No. 1023.

A Glazed Kangaroo, Blueher, Corliss Last.

The man at the right is wearing our No. 1080.

A Patent Colt, Blueher, Tribune Last.

If they look good to you, ask a dealer to show you a pair.

are now more than 16,000 stores selling Hamilton Brown sh

"Shoelight" for Fall



# "Shoelight" for Fall The famous style-book, Fall and Winter edition, will soon be off the press. Your name and address will bring you a copy. You can't know all about good shoes until you've seen it. Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co. St. Louis

IO CENTS A COPY 1.00 A YEAR

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION



# THE THANKSGIVING NUMBER

is a splendid example of the great magazine the Woman's Home Companion now\_is—something for all the family, and for the woman—expthing.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale

Dr. Edward Everett Hale

now one of the regular editors of the Woman's Home Companion, contributes his first editorial talk to
this great Thanksgiving number, and there are also rattling good stories and articles by:

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN
JACK LONDON ANNE O'HAGAN
JULIET WILBOR TOMPKINS
and the authors of "A Japanese Nightingale," "The Lightning Conductor" and "When Patty Went
to College." Christmas Suggestions, House Plans, news of the Child Slavery fight, over a hundred illustrations and an artistic cover design round out a notable magazine.

Buy this great November number from your newsdealer, or, if you have not seen the Woman's
Home Companion recently, allow us to send you a sample copy.

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY. Madison Souare, New York

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

THE GREATEST AMERICAN CAR

The first and only American car to gain a place in an International Race. The Locomobile finished third in 1905 Vanderbilt Cup Race, defeating 12 out of 14 foreign racers and placing America second by countries. This performance, through the default of France, kept the Vanderbilt Cup in this country and enabled Americans to again compete for it on their own soil.

# Wins Elimination Race 1906

The greatest trial of speed and endurance of American cars ever held

Locomobile started 12th, finished first.

Nearly one-half hour ahead of next car.

A clean-cut, decisive victory.

Only one Locomobile entered

300 miles in 5 hours and 27 minutes.

Best and most consistent performance.

Car in perfect condition at finish.

Fastest rounds in race made by Locomobile.

# IN VANDERBILT CUP RACE OF 1906

Despite almost incessant tire trouble (8 tires replaced) the Locomobile again upheld America's honor in long distance racing by circling the difficult course of 29.71, MILES IN 26.21 MINUTES, THUS PROVING ITSELF THE FASTEST CAR IN THE RACE.

# 1907 Models Type E 20 H. P., \$2,800 Type H 35 H. P., \$4,500

For 1907 we will build two models, both tho a most convenient size to drive and maintain, TYPE H, a touring



The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

NEW YORK, Broadway and 76th St. —BRANCHES—BOSTON, 15 Berkeley St. CHICAGO, 1354 Michigan Ave. of Licensed Automobile

"The old KIPLING has come back"

# KIPLING'S "Puck of Pook's Hill"

The New York Tribune

"It is a sterling book. It seems to have been written out of a full heart, as though the author had kindled to his subject and had



enjoyed every instant of his task. powers have been revived in full force."

Illustrated in Color by Arthur Rackham. \$1.50







DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.



# I TEACH SIGN PAINTING

Chas. J. Strong, Pres.
DETROIT SCHOOL OF LETTERING
Dept. E, Detroit, Mich.
"Oldest and Largest School of its Kind"

I Pay \$25 for the rare half dollars of 1853, \$40 for the Stellas of 1879, \$300 for the 1880. \$30 for the CERTAIN COINS | \$25 for dimes 1894 S. \$1 to \$250 ea the Territorial coin

i, and from \$1 to \$300 for thou wanted w. von BERGEN, Scollav Sq., C. W., Boston, Mass.

















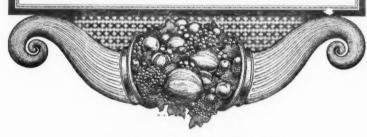
WHAT SCHOOL? We Can Help

DATENTS SECURED OR FEE Free report as to Patentability. Illustrated Guide Book, and List of Inventions Wanted, sent free, EVANS, WILKENS & CO., Washington, D. C.

STAMPS DID YOU EVER COLLECT! There start you with an album and 55 stamps, including rare I

Clark's 9th Annual Cruise Feb. 7, 10, 20, days, by chartered S. S. "Arabic Orient To days, by chartered S. S. 10 days, by chartered S. S. 17 days of the Frank C. CLARK, 96 B'w.

# EDITORIAL BULLETIN

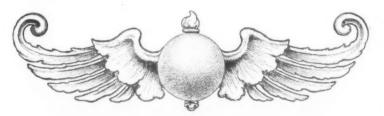


NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906

IN forthcoming numbers of COLLIER'S, under the title of "The Other Americans," will appear a series of articles by Mr. Arthur Ruhl, who traveled some fifteen thousand miles in South America, covering practically the same country as did Mr. Root, and seeing in the capacity of a private citizen the same people and cities which received our Secretary of State like a hero returned from the wars. What these people are like, what their cities and newspapers, theatres and other human aspects of their life are like, will be discussed in these articles. A great deal has been written about the wonderful commercial prospects in South America, and of late years a few histories, but little has ever been said about the people, who to most of us here in the States have little more reality than if their land was a stageland instead of a real one. Mr. Ruhl will endeavor in these articles to humanize somewhat this terra incognita and make these neighbors of ours seem real.

K ANSAS has done many things which have won her fame, but certainly one of the greatest things that the Jay Hawk State ever did was to produce William Allen White. Among American writers to-day there is no one who sees with greater clearness our social and political follies; who redresses them with gentler humor; or who condemns with such kindly charitableness. Mr. White interprets our civic restlessness to-day with a healthy hope that is contagious and inspires every American to better and more useful citizenship. In his three papers on The County, The State, and The Nation, under the title of "What's the Matter with America?" the first of which appears in this issue, Mr. White's genius of interpretation is at its best. We all realize that there is much in our civic structure that is wrong, or at least not right, but we are confused as to the source of these evils. Mr. White points directly at the infection.

WHEN President Roosevelt decided that it was necessary for the United States to again take Cuba under its protection, Richard Harding Davis went to the island to see how it was done and to investigate the causes which made the President's step necessary. The result of Mr. Davis's visit will shortly appear in one or more numbers of COLLIER'S. As is well known to our readers, Mr. Davis has done much of his most successful work in Cuba, and his thorough knowledge of the country and its people can hardly fail to render his view of the present situation of unquestionable interest and of real value.



# CLEVELAND VAPOR LIGHT CO.,

WITH A BETTER LIGHT

Ш

Let me sell Your Patent

205 Dun Building lway New York City

NEXT SUMMER WEAR

B.V.D.

COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS

KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS



The Business Man's Magazine

MAKE MONEY EASY AGENTS EARN \$75 to \$300

# MAGIC LANTERNS

MCALLISTER 40 MFG. OPTICIAN New York

VVENTORS We manufacture METAL
SPECIALTIES of all kinds
to order: largest equip
ment: lowest prices. Send sample or model EDEE ment; lowest prices. Send sample or model FREE for low estimate and best expert advice FREE THE EAGLE TOOL CO., Dept. C. CINCINNATI.

THE IRON THAT IRONS Jubilee Self-Heating Flat Iron

Judice

Judice, cacler, cacler and cheaper to the committee, the committee of the committee 8) Free, If it's Electric we have it. Big strategy OHIO ELECTRIO WORKS, Cleveland, Ohio Washi's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motos, Fans, Toys, Big.

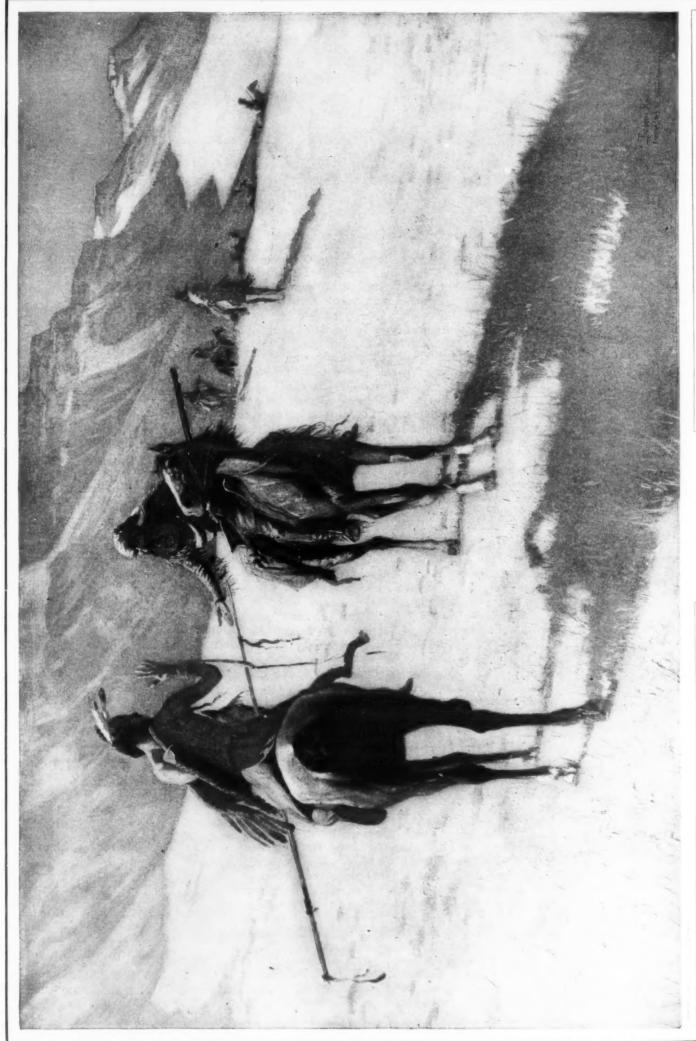
The National Press Association 54 The Baldwin Indianapolis, Ind

Bow-Legs and Knock-Knees

Fruit and Tobacco Lands ral Texas grow fine crops. Farms from es, 83 to 545 per acre. Send for our FREE Texas Map. group, 277 Deathorn Street, Chicago, Ill

CTARK FRUIT BOOK

WHIPPLE SCHOOL of ART



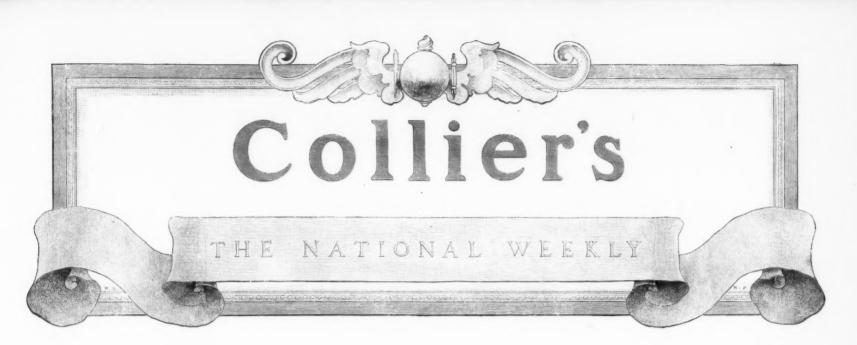
WHEN the primitive red man and the white mountaineer were in parley, two dogs could not have bristled more nervously. They both feared treachery, and, remembering the incident of Anton Godin in 1832, whose companion, by prearrangement, shot the Gros-Ventre chief as they clasped hands,

# THE

PAINTED BY

FREDERIC REMINGTON

there was good reason for it. True, Godin's father had been murdered by these savages and there was always at hand a grievous fresh row. Between the wild plainsmen there was wolf's law—behind it stood no play, no solemn forms, no honor code, and the hand of peace was never far from the trigger of the loaded rifle



O THE THOUSANDS who are fed daily on Hearst papers, and draw their whole intellectual fodder from that source, we suggest that they remember, if possible, what Mr. HEARST said of Mr. HUGHES a year, and less, ago. Remember, and compare it with the relentless abuse piled upon him since he crossed the track of Mr. HEARST's ambition. On October 16, 1905, Mr. HEARST's "American" spoke earnestly of "the brilliant and uncompromising investigator who is following the path of financial perfidy and crime." The "American" described the machinations of the politicians, and said: "It is to the everlasting honor of Charles Evans Hughes that he saw through this intrigue and refused to be the dupe of RYAN and On December 30, when the investigation was at an end, Mr. Hearst's views were thus declared: HONESTY "No one in New York State will question the excellence of the work done by the counsel for the people, Mr. Charles E. Hughes. He has drawn from the management of the companies under litigation admissions which have damned them in the eyes of the public. He has done perhaps everything that could be done during the time at his disposal. If there should be no extension of time, Mr. Hughes can retire with the perfect certainty that his work has had the approval and aroused the commendation of the people." Friends and readers, many of you will vote for HEARST. Many of you read his flaring and able arguments. Many of you listen seriously to the attacks he began to make on Mr. Hughes as soon as Mr. HUGHES was in his way. Consider the extracts we have given. Is that the man you want for Governor? Is the venomous turn on Hughes not worse than the about-face to Murphy? "THERE IS NO DOUBT," says Mr. ARTHUR BRISBANE, the most gifted of Hearst's exponents, "that Hearst will be

elected President of the United States if he lives." The openness and energy of his struggle for the Presidency received scarcely an instant's dimness from his recent allegation that he was "not a candidate." Everybody knows he was a candidate then, now, and always, playing for power and excitement as he ever has played, from the moment he received LIGHT FROM into his hands the first instalments of his father's millions. Further information that we receive from perusing Mr. Brisbane's writings is that his chief, if elected, most earnestly intends to push his powers of removal and appointment to the uttermost, reducing New York to a oneman government-that one man an avowed gamester for the Presidency, who, in order to strengthen his hold on his partyon any party-in the State, would do to any town what in New York City would be represented by the removal of McClellan and LEROME.

of the insurance investigations should have been broadened the matter was entirely in the hands of that committee. Because, when campaign contributions were proved beyond HUGHES a doubt, the method in which they were spent by the politicians was not also investigated, there was some objection, especially by the yellow papers, which always long for the most dramatic personal touches. Whether they were right or wrong in this case we do not say. Our point is that the decision that insurance was being investigated, and not politics, was made by the Armstrong Committee, and could not possibly be altered by its counsel, Mr. Hughes.

LEST THE TRIBUTES above quoted from the organ of his opponent seem unconvincing about the services of Mr. Hughes, we proceed to explain that Mr. Hughes was employed, as a lawyer, by the Armstrong Committee, and that if the scope

SPEAKING OF INSURANCE, we take this opportunity to explain that we were pleased decidedly by the fact that the opposing candidate to Mr. Hearst did not turn out to be WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. As between the two men, had the choice been offered, we could not have for a moment hesitated. We are glad, nevertheless, and emphatically, that Mr. Jerome is to complete his work as District Attorney instead of leaving it unfinished to occupy another office. What is most essential—the daily, human routine work—has been admirable. Its excellence was celebrated by his reelection. But he recognized in his campaign that other duties were added to his burdens for his second term. It was not his duty to yield to excitement, or persecute individuals for effect, or become a

or persecute individuals for effect, or become a servant of the yellow journals, but it was, and is,

his duty to digest the insurance evidence with such absolute thoroughness that he can, in the face of the best lawyers in America, declare, from a most thorough mastery of the evidence, by himself or some very able special counsel, that every instance in which moral and legal wrong-doing were combined has resulted in an effort at indictment. It is because we wish to see Mr. Jerome's record at the end of his second term undoubtedly as thorough and relentless as it was at the end of his first, that we rejoice in a turn of the wheel which leaves his work to be finished by himself.

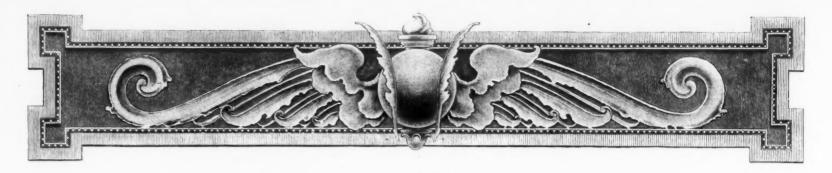
VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS of crime, especially when they

come long after the deed, always have a deep spiritual interest, as showing the power of conscience to overcome difficulties of the most formidable appearance. An instance in point is that of W. H. RITTER, former member of the House of Delegates of St. Louis, who has written to the Governor of Missouri a letter stating that he handled money in the House of Delegates for the Central Traction bill, and obtained the money from one SNYDER. In some papers it was stated that Mr. RITTER confessed that he distributed \$250,000 in the House of Delegates. That is not exactly correct. RITTER did not say in his letter of confession how much money he distributed, but it was proved long ago by members of the House of Delegates who received the money that he handled \$75,000. There was, however, about \$250,000 paid to the AT WORK Municipal Assembly in bribes on that bill by SNYDER. The bribery took place in 1898, and was one of the many boodle deals uncovered in 1902. At that time the offense as to all except SNYDER was barred by the statute of limitations. As to him, by reason of his residence in New York for a year, it was maintained that the statute had not run. He was indicted, tried, and convicted, and received five years in the penitentiary. The case was reversed by the Supreme Court on the ground of error in the court's instructions concerning the question of residence, and that is why it has now come up again in the courts. "Conscience," said Victor Hugo, "is a spectacle grander than the ocean." The most interesting thing

WHO COULD WITHHOLD the tear of pity from the Pittsburg "Dispatch"? Not we. One of the strongholds and chief supporters of the Great American Fraud, it has yet fallen short of its own deserts in the matter of spoils. Hence the following frenzied whoop in a publication read chiefly by advertisers: "The Pittsburg 'Dispatch' extends greetings to proprietary medicine advertisers and begs to suggest that the time for taking up a vigorous advertising campaign is NOW. The claims of the calamity howlers have not been endorsed by the public. . . . For goodness' sake, get busy!" (This last spasm of appeal in

about the trial is this voluntary confession.

(1)



type of the deepest mourning.) "Calamity howlers," meaning possibly Collier's? One detects, without straining the ear, a note of calamity howling in the "Dispatch's" advertisement: the wail of one who needs the money, oh, so sorely! Taking away a stick of candy from a child for the child's own good is a sorry discipline; nevertheless, it may save the esteemed Pittsburg paper money and chagrin to be informed that the sky is not all sunny for the business which has been aptly described as "half poison, half profit." Some forty States, so the Proprietary Association of America shakingly believes, will consider patent medicine bills next year. With the backing of the National Pure Food law,

many of these measures will be formidable. What
with the salaries of its lobbyists, the expenses of
its Press Bureau, the cost of buying up corruptible

medical publications of the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal" ilk, and its telegraph tolls for wiring peremptory instructions to newspapers (destined mainly to pass direct to the waste-basket), the fraud-medicines are likely to have a lean year of it. For good and honest patent medicines the outlook has never been so bright. But this is not the class of business the Pittsburg "Dispatch" has prospered on. Its former clientele will hardly put much faith in its argument, or much money in its coffers while there is such pressing need of it elsewhere. For once our enterprising contemporary might satisfactorily combine decency with policy by directing its endeavors to the securing of a more reputable class of patronage.

THE HIGH MORTALITY among children less than a year old is the most potent factor in swelling the death-rates of our cities. An overwhelming majority of the infants who are sacrificed to their surroundings wilt before mal-digestion and malnutrition due to the substitution of unclean cow's milk for the mother's milk, which is a baby's best food, and in most diseases his safest and surest medicine. Bovine milk is four times as rich in highly stimulating, and rather indigestible, curd elements as human milk. It is only half as rich in the bland whey elements. In the struggle of infantile human stomachs with a food adapted to the weed-like growth of calves, and in filth, have lain the causes of many deaths. The Boston Floating Hospital was established.

Ished to give a fairer chance of life to the children of the crowded North and West Ends, and the past summer the chemists of the Pure Food

Laboratory, which is its kitchen, brought the methods of milk-modification to a pitch of precision and economy which places within reach of the poorest a food which till now only the very rich have been able to obtain, and that with difficulty. And by epoch-marking methods of handling, these chemists have been able to keep their bacterial count to less than two hundred (the most rigid Board of Health standards permit a count of five hundred thousand micro-organisms to the cubic centimeter), and this without the modifying heat required in "Pasteurization." For one summer, at least, some fortunate sons of poverty have been enjoying a better food, thanks to emotionless science, than many of their richer brothers.

"IF," SAID PRESIDENT ELIOT to the Newsboys' Union, "there is a characteristic passion of the American people, it is for education." And he gave some of the deepest justifications of this passion, in his usual manner, which is one springing from thought so simplified as to seem ultimate. Education increases the joy of work and the joy of life. It adds to the sense of beauty. It brings the sense of dignity, of exaltation, of worth. "It teaches men what the great, ever-advancing moral

conceptions of men have been. It makes better, greater, larger human beings." What was the occasion for expressing these convictions? It was the first award of the Newsboy Scholarship, founded to help, at first, one newsboy every year through Harvard, though some time, as the boy who presided said, "instead of having only one boy at Harvard each year we propose to send one hundred." Of President Eliot this young lad observed: "He is honored here and abroad, the public and college respect him, and the newsboys love him." He also loves them. In them he sees as vital and cheering a sight as this earth affords. We have called this editorial "Young America," but the names prominent in de-

scriptions of the meeting are Sodekson, Landersman, Mulkern, and Meyer Heller; and we might have called it "Youth," or "Hope." What better use for their money can our citizens find than support of efforts such as this? "The Mayor," said President Eliot, "exhorted you to be worthy of your predecessors. To do so you will have to perpetuate the habit of giving from private means to public uses."

COAL-TAR CHEMISTRY is a fascinating example of the unsought, practical results which have often sprung from a research in pure science. As a boy of seventeen, WILLIAM PERKIN had attacked a problem which is still unsolved, the building of synthetic or artificial quinine, and from a black mass of residue in a test-tube he isolated the first of the aniline dyes, mauve. Since then the most abstract and the most practical developments have gone on side by side. Synthetic chemistry, whereby a scientist in his laboratory reproduces natural substances, and comes close to the most marvelous secret of Nature

by creating organic from inorganic matter without the intervention of animal or vegetable forms of life, finds in tar its richest source of material. On

the practical side we have not only the series of aniline dyes which have revolutionized the arts of dyeing and decoration, but extensive factories for the production of saccharin, photographic developers, and pharmaceutical preparations. Not least interesting to readers of Collier's, perhaps, is a long list of the most potent drugs known to medicine, which under our lax laws have been lavishly administered to us by irresponsible laymen. All these results, good and bad alike, have come from that one youthful discovery of William Perkin's.

SIR WILLIAM PERKIN has visited America this October with no blare of trumpets. A few hundred smoky scientists gathered in black and white to honor his anniversary at a banquet. All about were streets brighter and more smiling because of his discovery. Before pterodactyl and dinosaur had wandered darkly in this world, and before the image of God had cowered before his inheritance, the dull, acrid stuff which distils from melted coal was in the earth, ready for the event

of fifty years ago. Until that discovery what the dyers knew of soluble colors was extremely little.

The virile imagination of an obscure British chemist touched coal-tar with life, and colors were born, mauves and violets and lilacs, straws and golds and bronzes and olives, tans and pinks, ethereal greens and liquid blues, a thousand shades and hues of which dyer and dressmaker had never dreamed until that fruitful union of coal-tar and Sir William Perrin's mind.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S VOLUME of fishing and hunting sketches, just published, has had a number of predecessors. None, of course, has ever succeeded in diminishing Izaak Walton's preeminence by becoming a classic, and it must also be confessed that the zeal of literary fishermen has made them include among the results of their sport some masterpieces, like Daniel Webster's welcome to Lafavette, where the connection between eloquence and angling is remote. Webster was standing in a brook during part of the composition period of that address, and is supposed to have landed a fish just as he exclaimed: "Welcome, thrice welcome, citizen of two hemispheres," but there is no real evidence connecting causally the rhetoric with the bite. Not that we would

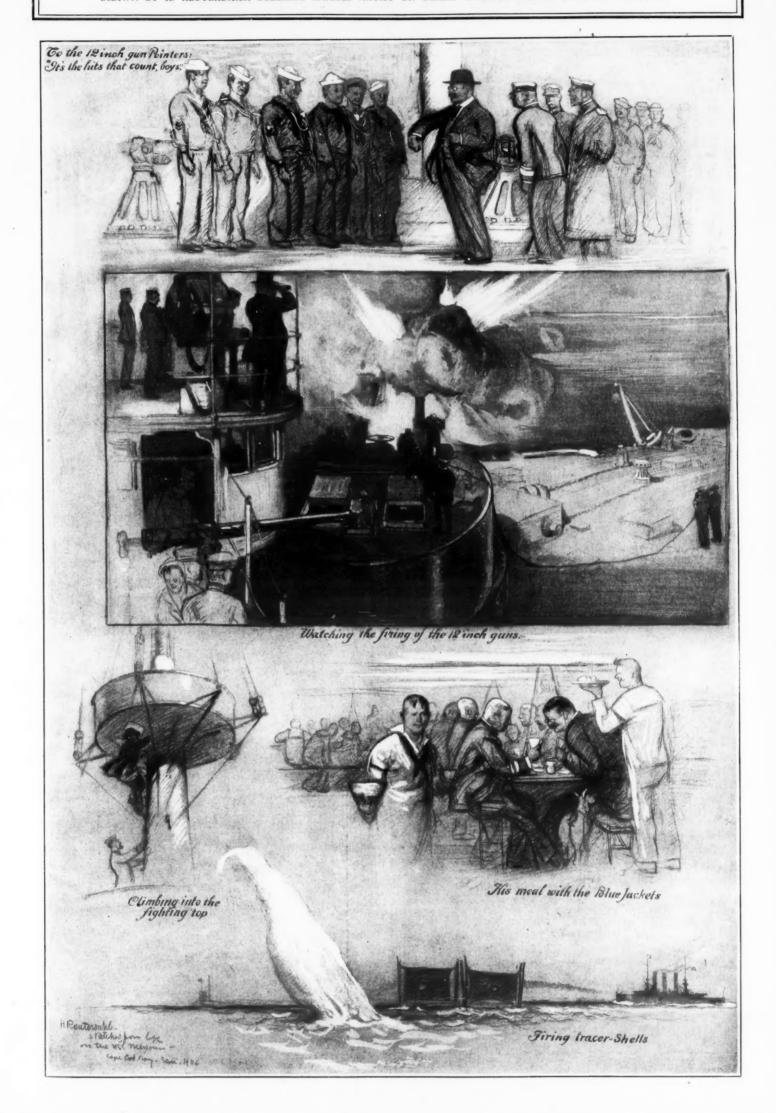
LITERATURE

influence of this pastime. In spite of its involving the infliction of pain on the victims, it does undoubtedly encourage or increase in the performer such virtues as tact, patience, observation, and the love of nature. It encourages philosophy. "A man," observed Hamlet, "may fish with the worm that hath eat of a king, and eat of the fish that hath fed of that worm." "Fishes," said one of the fishermen in "Pericles," "live in the sea . . . as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones." Literature is full of analogies and metaphors showing how constantly fishing leads to the contemplative and reflective view of human life. It is, in fact, difficult to continue that sport with satisfaction and success unless one be highly seasoned with philosophy.

in any way depreciate the intellectual and artistic

# THE PRESIDENT SEES THE NAVY AT REAL WORK

DRAWN BY H. REUTERDAHL, COLLIER'S SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD ADMIRAL EVANS'S FLAGSHIP "MISSOURI"



# THE PEACEFUL INVASION OF CUBA



DETACHMENT OF THE 17TH U. S. INFANTRY ARRIVING AT NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, WHENCE THE MILITARY TRANSPORTS SAILED FOR CUBA

RDERS for the first military expedition for the new occupation of Cuba were issued on the night of September 29, by wireless telegraphy from the President's yacht "Mayflower." The troops, to the number of 5.652, were assembled by train at Newport News, converging there from Plattsburg Barracks, New York; Fort Russell, Wyoming; Fort McPherson, Georgia; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Snelling.

OFF TO THE FRONT!



MARINES PITCHING THEIR TENTS AT CAMP COLUMBIA, NEAR HAVANA



Minnesota; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Ethan

Allen, Vermont; Vancouver Barracks. Washing-

ington; Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort

Omaha, Nebraska. Thence they were to be

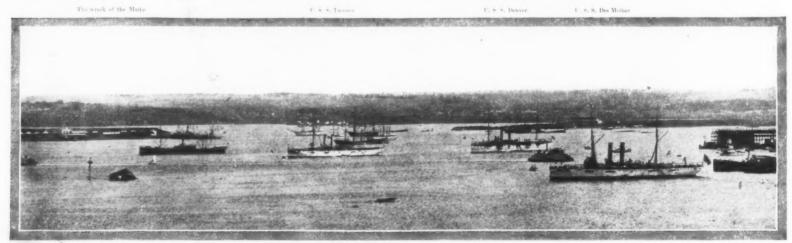
embarked on transports for Cuba. One of these,

the "Sumner," belonged to the Government

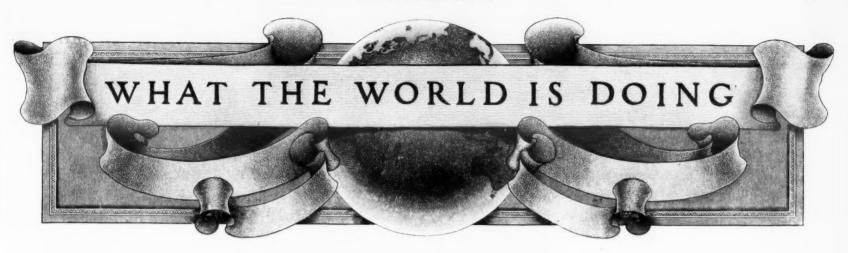
and twelve were chartered from private owners,

the latter including the United Fruit Company's four modern liners of the "Admiral" class

MARINES LEAVING HAVANA BY TROLLEY FOR CAMP COLUMBIA



AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR OF HAVANA



EDITED BY SAMUEL E. MOFFETT

### THE CUBAN RECEIVERSHIP

THOSE critics in Europe and South America who are obsessed with the notion that the United States is consuming the midnight electric light in devising deep and guileful schemes for subjugating its Latin neighbors will continue to see such a plot in our intervention in Cuba, but any mind open to conviction must be satisfied of our innocence by the publication of the correspondence that led up to President Roosevelt's action. It appears that as early as the 5th of September Consul-General Steinhardt, at Havana, wrote to the State Department that the Cuban Government

wanted intervention. On the 8th he cabled that the Cuban Secretary of State, in the name of President Palma, had asked the American Government to send immediately two war vessels, one to Havana and one to Cienfuegos, on the ground that the Cuban forces were unable to quell the rebellion or protect life and property. The request was to be kept strictly confidential.

Two days later Mr. Steinhardt cabled again: "President here worried because no reply received my message and asks war vessels be sent immediately.

To this Acting Secretary Bacon answered that two ships had been sent. "The President," he added, "directs me to state that perhaps you do not yourself appreciate the reluctance with which this country would intervene. President Palma should be informed that in the public opinion here it would have a most damaging effect for intervention to be taken until the Cuban Government has exhausted every effort in a serious attempt to put down the insurrection, and has made this fact evident to the world." The next day Mr. Bacon wrote that President Roosevelt had carefully considered the matter and believed actual, immediate intervention to be out of the question. He asked the Consul-General what he thought of the advisability of a word of emphatic warning to the people of Cuba on the necessity of settling their difficulties. Mr. Steinhardt advised a notification that a failure to suppress the rebellion would bring intervention. He objected to any suggestion of compromise, as impairing the dignity of the Cuban Government. Meanwhile he had transmitted a memorandum, dated September 12,

in which the Cuban Secretary of State said in his

own handwriting:
"The rebellion has increased in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Havana, and Pinar del Rio, and the Cuban Government has no elements to contend it, to defend the towns, and prevent the rebels from destroying property. President Estrada Palma asks for American intervention, and begs that President Roosevelt send to Havana with the greatest secrecy and rapidity two or three thousand men to avoid

any catastrophe in the capital. The intervention asked for should not be made public until the administration (American?) troops are in Havana. The situation is grave, and any delay may produce a massacre of citizens in Havana."

On the 13th Mr. Steinhardt repeated President Palma's official request for American intervention, and said that the President had irrevocably determined to resign and deliver the government to the representative of the President of the United States as soon as sufficient American troops should be landed in Cuba. All this had been resolved in the

CHARLES E. MAGOON, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF CUBA

Mr. Magoon ranks with Secretary Taft as a pacificator and diplomat. As Governor of the Canal Zone and Minister to Panama he won and kept the good will of the touchy Isthmian people. He was appointed a member of the Philippine Commission, and was about to start for Manila when the Cuban crisis created a more urgent need for his services in Havana

palace at a meeting at which the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the American Consul-General were present. day the Consul-General announced the program governmental suicide which was later out. It was on that same day that President Roosevelt wrote his letter of friendly warning to Minister Quesada and announced his purpose of sending Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon to Cuba to try to restore peace

The publication of these documents destroyed

the last vestiges of Palma's popularity in Cuba, where all factions, including his own former supporters, united in denouncing him as a traitor. But the American occupation continues to win approval on all sides, heightened by the tact of Acting Governor Taft, who has sought in every way to emphasize the idea that the Cuban Republic is not dead, but only taking a rest cure under faith-He has asked all the Cuban diplomatic and consular representatives to retain their offices, so that the American Governor is in the curious situation of being represented by a Minister at the

capital of his own chief. As Mr. Taft is needed at home, Mr. Charles E. Magoon, late Governor of the Canal Zone, left Washington on October 6 to suc-ceed him. Mr. Magoon resembles Mr. Taft in his ability to make friends with tropical peoples, a quality in which most Americans are so lamentably deficient.
The work of disarming the insurgent forces has gone on smoothly but slowly, but many of the rifles turned in are old ones, believed not to be those depended on for real fighting. Most of the sur-rendered arms are described as a re-markable collection of antiques. The majority of them are old Remingtons, sawed off short, and, as a rule, without sights. It is alleged that many of them came from the Government storerooms for condemned weapons. What little friction there has been has developed between the insurgents and the Cuban Government militia. Both sides have professed the utmost friendliness for the Americans.

Although American authority had been entirely unchallenged, the landing of troops began on October 7, when two battalions of the Fifth Infantry and one of Engineers went ashore at Havana from the transport *Sumner*, and were quartered at Camp Columbia. All the soldiers and marines were put under the command of General Funston, pending the arrival of General Bell, Chief of Staff. General Funston's first hurry call was to protect a detachment of disarmed Cuban volunteers at Guînes against a force of General Asbert's insurgents. The insurgents had been in a bellicose mood, and when they saw their late enemies without arms could not resist

the temptation of an attack that would yield so much glory with so little risk. They wounded four of the volunteers and the rest ran away to the protection of a body of American marines. The news brought General Funston and Colonel Estrampes of the volunteers to the spot with three hundred more American sea soldiers.

As a means of allaying animosities Governor Taft resolved to proclaim an amnesty for all persons concerned in the recent troubles, including those accused of murder and other crimes.

# THE NEW POLITICS

FOR the present campaign the national parties OR the present campaign the national parties in New York, which cast nearly one-eighth of all the votes in the United States at the last idential election have ceased to exist. The Presidential election, have ceased to exist. Democratic opponents of Mr. Hearst feared that

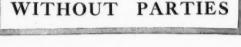
the Republican politicians might make it hard for them to vote for Mr. Hughes by dragging in partizan issues, but the candidate dispelled that fear in his speech of ac-ceptance, in which he defined his own issues and laid down the lines of his own campaign. In the whole speech there was no reference to any subject that di-vides the two great parties. The admin-istration of President Roosevelt was praised for certain great achievements in the way of restraining lawless combinations of capital. Congress was praised for the passage of the Railroad Rate act, the Meat Inspec-tion act, the Pure Food act, and the Employers Liability act. But all these were matters in which Democrats were at least as much interested as Republicans.
"No one," said Mr.
Hughes, "can deny us the right to pay just tribute to 'Jeffersonian Democrats' or to 'Lin-coln Republicans.' Our contest is not with them, and the candidates opposed to us are not of them." The supreme issue of the campaign Mr. Hughes

declared to be not one of Republican principles or of Democratic principles, but "the vital issue of decent government." "It is an issue which shall array on one side all lovers of truth, of sobriety, and of honest reform, be they Republicans, Democrats, or Independents."

In his letter accepting the nomination of the In-

dependence League Mr. Hearst also emphasized the American system of government in this country." He held "the great problem of the hour, the problem that the people must solve with their ballots and in legislation," was "to do away with corporation control of the Government." That control, he asserted, "is now practically absolute. It rests mainly upon our system of partizan politics,

non-partizan character of the campaign. He told the League that it represented "the determination of the people, irrespective of party, to restore the



their representatives, the boss will be without power, and he will disappear."

With the issues so formulated, all calculations

based on the old party divisions become worthless. Not only is there no issue between the parties-

there is not even any direct issue between the candidates. Mr. Hughes takes his stand on the principle of decent government, but Mr. Hearst does not offer to meet him there as the champion of indecent government. the destruction of corsent himself as the debe hurt by both, but that seems hardly logical. Association with

Mr. Hearst says that the supreme issue is poration rule, but Mr. Hughes does not prefender of corporation rule. Each attempts to make his own issue, and the question is which the people will accept as the real one. On this question former election returns afford no guide. It is not in-conceivable that Republican majorities up the State and Democratic majorities in New York City may both melt away. Mr. Hearst is in partnership with Boss Murphy in Manhattan and fighting Boss McCarren in Brooklyn. One boss is as bad as the other. Will Hearst be helped by Murphy's alliance and hurt by McCarren's opposition, or vice versa! His enevice versa? His enemies say that he will

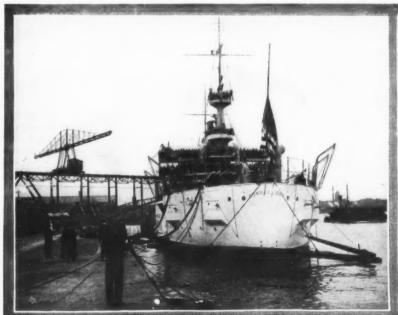
by the appropriation, and the "trimmings" nine millions. The original contracts included mural paintings and sculpture by Edwin A. Abbey, George Grey Barnard, and Violet Oakley. The nine million dollars' worth of trimmings came outside of that, and have made the Pennsylvania Capital



PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW CAPITOL, DEDICATED OCTOBER 4, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKING

directed by boss rule and subject to trust owner-ship.'' The practical solution of the boss question he saw in the Independence League's demand for "direct nomination of men to fill every public office from Assemblymen to Judges and Senators of the United States. With the installation of the direct nomination system the people will choose

a boss is either helpful or noxious to a candidate, and a comparison of next month's voting in Manhattan and in Brooklyn will show which. Mr. Hearst has displayed considerable restiveness under his association with Murphy, and has allowed his Independence League to play havoc with the Tammany local, Legislative, and Congressional tickets.



THE BEGINNING OF AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP'S CAREER



LAUNCHING OF THE ARMORED CRUISER "NORTH CAROLINA"

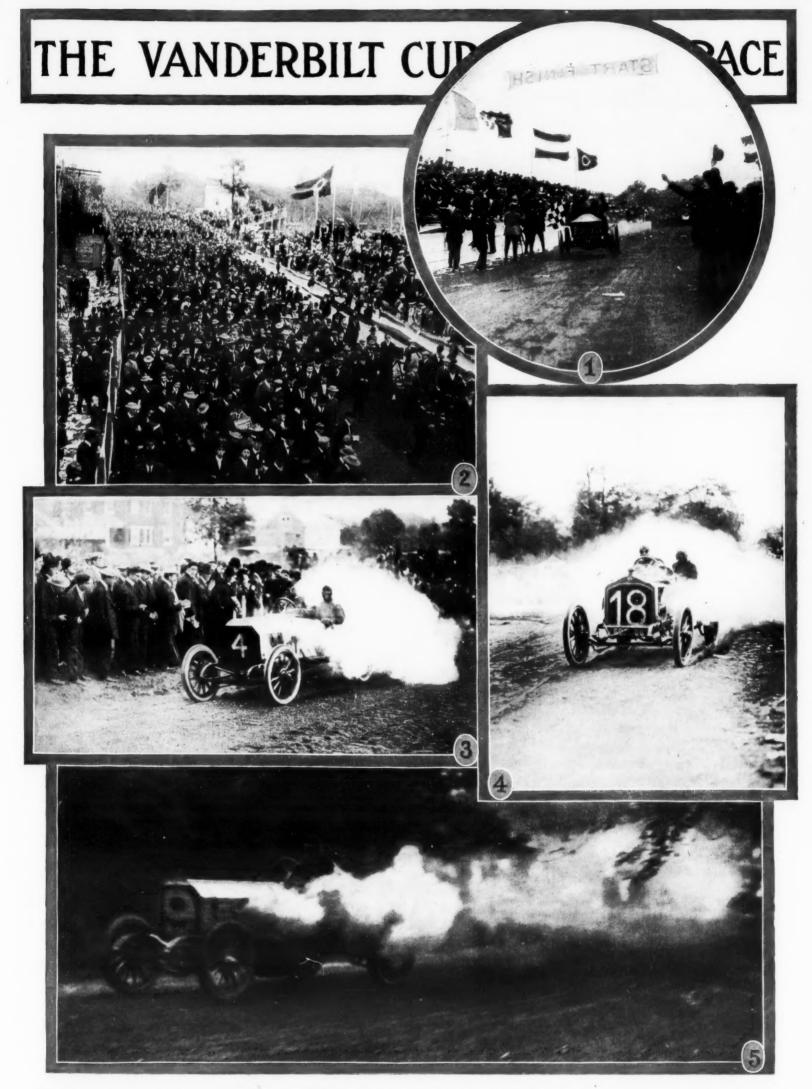
r.
nd
eut
ot
re

er rd n-

eip oin ay

ss er. ed ce iror

eill ut gith



1.—Wagner, the winner, in a 100 horse-power Darracq crossing the finishing line of the 297 mile course in 290 minutes 10 2-5 seconds. 2.—The crowd swarming into the course in front of the grand stand before the race was finished, endangering their own lives as well as those of the contestants. Over 300,000 people gathered along the course to witness the contest. 3.—Lancia, winner of second place, in a 120 horse-power Fiat, rounding the "hairpin" turn. 4.—Duray, in a 120 horse-power Loranine-Dietrich, who came in third. 5.—Tracy, in a 90 horse-power Locomobile, making the record lap of the race in 26 minutes 21 seconds, at the rate of 67.63 miles an hour

# TURNING IRON INTO GOLD

# CHAMPION MARKSMEN

GOOD SHOTS FROM BIG AND LITTLE GUNS

THE CANAL BY
CONTRACT

HEN Mr. James J Hill recently issued his solemn warning of the approaching exhaustion of our supplies of iron ore, one gleam of hope re-mained visible on the hori-It was known that Mr. Hill controlled large deposits of this indispensable mineral, and that he was willing to part with them for a sufficient consideration. On October it was announced that Mr. Hill's Great Northern Railroad had sold its ore beds to the United States Steel Corporation on a royalty basis. The Steel Corporation was to pay \$1.65 per ton in 1907 for at least ton in 1907 for at least 750,000 tons of ore delivered at the upper lake docks, and the quantity was to be increased thereafter at the rate of 750,000 tons a year until it reached 8,250,000 tons, the price going up at the same time by 3.4 cents per ton every year. On these terms the Steel Corporation's payments will amount to at least \$1,237,500 the first year, and to \$16,417,500 in 1916. It is estimated that the total payments will reach \$400,000,000, which will enable Mr. Hill's family to face the prospect of an ironless continent with tolerable equanimity.

# THE SUFFERING SEA-TURTLE

YENTLE woman" has a hard time in keeping that title, and at the same time achieving the more important object of being well dressed. If she wears aigrets she is responsible for starving broods of young herons to death. Ostriches are subjected to keen discomfort when their feathers are pulled out. The process of obtaining sealskins is brutal, and the Persian-lamb industry is most revolting. Now a report from Consul James C. Kellogg, of Colon, describes the atrocious way in which much of the material for tortoise-shell combs is obtained. The San Blas Indians of the Isthmus of Panama catch the hawkbill turtles which have the misfortune to be the original wearers of the shells and roast them alive. Under the application of intense heat the shells peel off in thin plates. Apparently this does not kill the turtles, which are thrown back into the sea. Whether they raise new shells for another roasting is not stated. Fortunately, not all the tortoise-shell of commerce comes in this way.

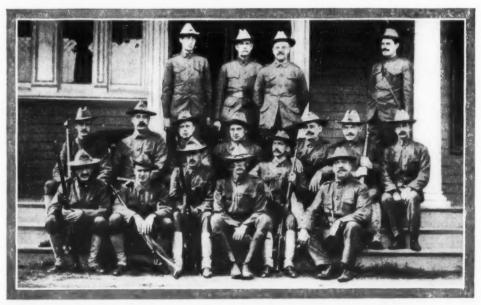


THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS

Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the "Missouri" was the first instance of a President going on board any United States ship to observe actual gun-firing at sea. During this practise the "Missouri," which is the champion hitter of the Atlantic Fleet, fired eight 12-inch shots while moving at 10 knots at a target 1,600 yards away, making eight bull's-eyes in less than three minutes and torty seconds. The sailors grouped about the President are the gun pointers—the men who scored the bull's-eyes



THE ENGLISH RIFLE TEAM WHICH FAILED TO " LIFT THE CUP"



THE WINNING TEAM OF THE NEW YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT

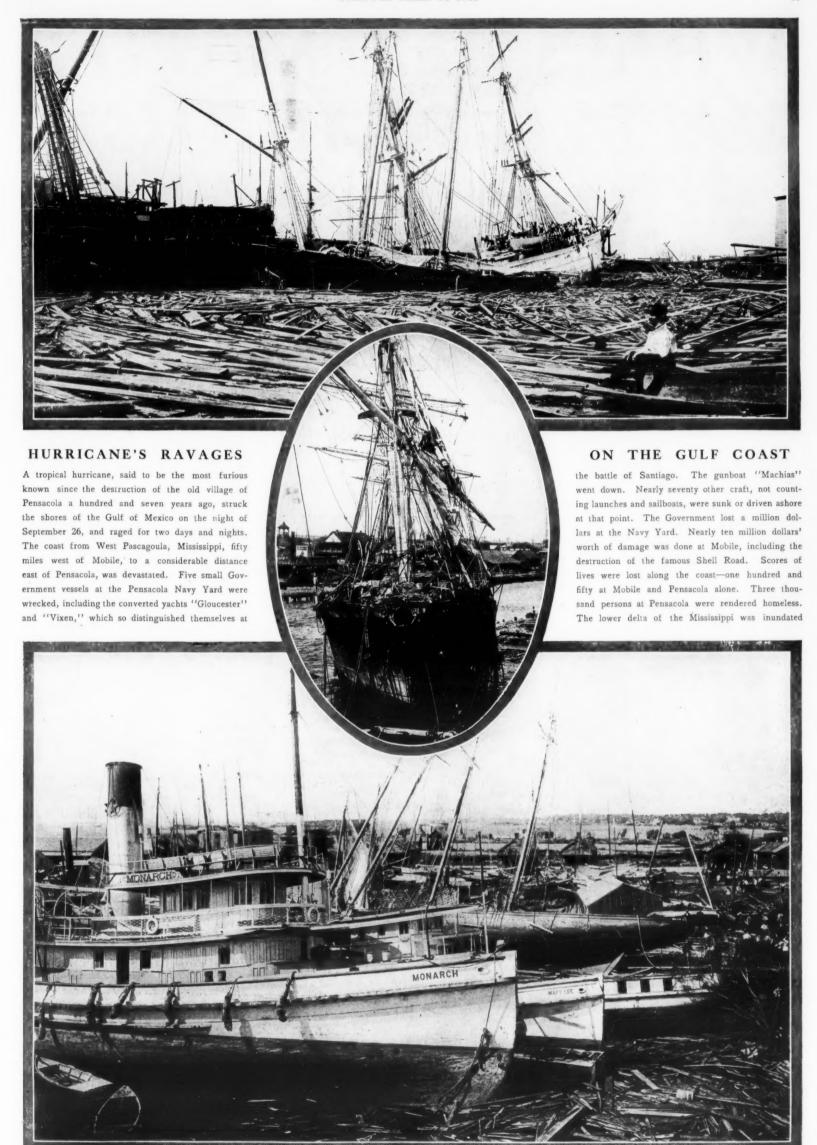
The Queen's Westminseer Volunteers, brought over by Sir Howard Vincent to contend for the trophy offered by himself, were defeated by a team from the Seventh Regiment of New York on October 2 and 3 by a score of 1,648 to 1,588, a margin of sixty

MOMENTOUS decision A has been reached by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The Panama Canal is to be built by contract instead of by This decision is not work. to affect the plans for employing Chinese labor. coolies are to be turned over to the contractors under Government supervision. In river and harbor improvements of importance the contract system has almost entirely superseded that of carrying on work directly by the Government. It has been found that enormous economies have been effected in this way, and that undertakings that had previously bid fair to drag on indefinitely have been completed in a reasonable time. No doubt this experience has influenced the Administration's decision. If satisfactory bids can be obtained there will be a possibility of knowing when the canal will be finished and how much it will cost. At present both those points are buried in profound obscurity. the work accomplished thus far has been in the direction of getting ready for the work to begin.

# LOSSES MUST BE PAID

THE first decision rendered in the Superior Court at San Francisco on the subject of fire losses has gone, as was to be expected, against the contesting insurance company. The Transatlantic Company, which had no earthquake clause in its policies, resisted payment on the ground of the general exemptions covering inva-sions, insurrections, the acts of God, and the like. Judge Carroll Cook decided that the case did not come within any of the exceptions of the policy. "Even if the earth-quake caused the fire," he said, "the defendant would still be liable under the policy, but there is no evidence that would justify a finding that the fire was caused by the earthquake."

Of course, this is only a first step. The higher courts remain to be heard from, and the whole question of the scope of earthquake clauses is still to be thrashed out. Meanwhile the majority of the companies are displaying a commendable readiness to settle without the compulsion of a judgment. They expect to continue in business, and have a lively consciousness of a hereafter.



# WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH AMERICA







# By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

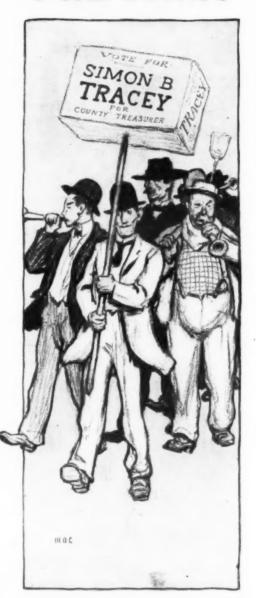
This is the first of a series of three articles which diagnose our civic ills. The two papers which will follow treat of the State and Nation. Mr. White interprets our political future with a wholesome optimism. He believes our public sentiment is far ahead of our public service and that our intelligent and honest voters are entangled in and exasperated with an antiquated system of politics which they are sure to overthrow

ROWTH, as the word is applied to those human institutions called governments, has many definitions. Grossly a nation may be said to be growing when it waxes rich, or when it is spreading over new lands. Also a people may be said to be growing when from their needs they evolve new institutions. And certainly a government is growing, when it arbitrates the game of life between citizens more fairly to-day than yesterday; when it guarantees the fruits of his labor more and more fully to the man who honestly and intelligently works, and removes more and more completely from his view the inequities and injustices of life, so that his mental and moral vision, unblinded by malicious envy toward the unworthy rich, may see that kindness and courage and honesty will yield a fair return when they are sown in any field of human endeavor. Judged from any of these outlooks, our nation has grown in the quarter of a century now passing. Moreover, we are still growing. And the truth about our national growth is found between the flamboyant optimism of a Republican campaign handbook and the acute melancholia of Mr. Debs. It is a simple matter to add up the obvious figures in the prosperity column and hurrah for the Star-Spangled Banner, and similarly it has become an easy task to subtract political corruption, business malice, and civic lethargy from an ideal government, and find with reasonable accuracy just how much the devil is to pay with no pitch hot. But these two columns are related to each other only in a balance, and to strike a balance it is necessary first to audit the accounts, and, if possible, to cut down the totals.

WITH that end in view let us look brief-WITH that end in view let us look briefly at the small figures in our problem. At the base of our American government is the county. The telephone and rural free delivery are rapidly wiping out township interests, and township governments, which now chiefly concern roads and schools, are rapidly giving up even road-making to the county, and the county school system is so general that the district is becoming of small importance. The county and the county-seat town form the base of our government. Only a score or two of our cities present problems of distinctly municipal life, and the conditions in those cities affect our national political life only slightly. For American is managed by the county politician, and as he is the reflection of the political morals of the American county and county town, it may be well to consider him and his ways. No matter how vicious may be the boss of New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, or New Orleans, he can only make his viciousness felt on our national life in just so far as he can find a response to his immoral yearnings in the heart of the county boss. And the county boss may thrive only as he represe ts the average morals of the political system which makes him. For he has a precarious hold upon his power.

IN the American county every voter is a watchdog of the county treasury. The mass of the population can read and write. Half a dozen local newspapers discuss the disbursement of the local taxes with a candor that sometimes merges into libel. It costs on an average ten dollars a head to run the local and State governments in this country, and as the schools and State governments get five dollars of the ten collected, the county politician has small chance to steal his way into an

# I THE COUNTY



Pleasant View township comes down with Simon B. Tracey for County Treasurer. opulence that commands lasting respect. Every two years the local politician has to go to the people on his record; he has no corruption fund worth considering, for even in the county town of fifty or one hundred thousand inhabitants few "interests" can afford to spend as much as a thousand dollars for politics, and if a politician appears to have too much money it becomes noised abroad in the town and county; every one knows where it came from, and the ends of the contributors are defeated. So the official life of the county politician is short and full of trouble.



IT is proverbial in these American communities that politics does not pay. The sheriff's office is a good office for a young politician from one of the lower wards of the American county-seat town; and the treasurer's office is the haven of the rich old farmer. They are the best offices in the county, but they do not make men rich. Assuming that the handy young man from the Fifth Ward puts in bills for constructive mileage, and supposing that he cheats the prisoners out of more or less of the food the county pays for—and often he does both of these things—and suppose he has an outside man who is the joint agent of the sheriff and the county prosecutor, and levies tribute on the powers that prey—and sometimes county sheriffs do these things—at the worst it is all petty larceny. His constructive mileage can bring him only a few hundred dollars a year without exciting suspicion and courting sure detection; the office changes so frequently that no system of blackmail may be established, even could the miserable half-starved alley cats of vice afford to pay any considerable tribute. So that the average American county sheriff is a reasonably honest officer. So is the county prosecutor. The county clerk—saving what small change he may slip in his pocket buying supplies or discounting county warrants—is virtuous from necessity, and the only way the county treasurer may be dishonest is by crass, raw, uncoated stealing, and as a nation we have passed the point where men steal that way, so that not one county treasurer in a thousand, the country over, ever is short in his accounts for a criminal cause. The other county officers have fewer opportunities for making illicit money than the sheriff, the prosecutor, and the treasurer, and so of the two hundred thousand dollars which the taxpayers raise every year to run the average American county, probably not half a thousand dollars goes out of its appointed channels. The public money of this country is handled by men who spend it near the taxpayers who contribute it.



AND now we come to consider the other column in the local political problem.

All these stories of political dishonesty current in the country must have some truth in them, and being more or less true, these stories indicate a fundamental fault in American character—perhaps human character would be a better way to put it; for our faults are in no wise provincial. The reason why the thing modernly called graft is found in Americans is that they have the world-old faults that rise from a clouded moral perception. Only a few men in this world steal and murder and lie with malice prepense. Most of the stealing and murdering and lying is done by people who do not realize what they are doing; they do not see the actual thing that they are stealing; they do not have before them the actual body of their



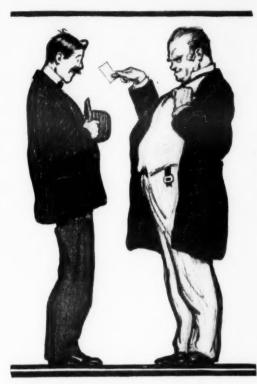
# The Gentleman in a Frock Coat was no better than the fourth ward Statesman of today

victim; they do not perceive exactly how they are lying, and so in the subcellar of American political life the farmer who works a few desultory hours on the road in front of his farm, and swears that he has performed his obligation to the State as prescribed by law, does not see clearly that he has stolen money from the State, has made or left unremoved some man's death-trap, and has lied into the bargain. The same man is honest enough in a business transaction at the bank; he is kind enough to his family and to his live stock; he is truthful in court and out. But in his simple first-hand relations with his unseen and unknown neighbors through the medium of the government, this man, whose name is legion, is crooked and unreliable. And the attitude of the farmer toward his road-tax in so far as it epitomizes the attitude of the average voter toward his unseen and unknown neighbors, who meet him through the agency of government, is at the root of all our troubles in this government—and in all governments under the sun. Yet there is much hope in the situation. For even though the road represents the State—a thing to be cheated—the district school, which sits alongside the road, is treated as a friend and a brother by the farmer. And though he be childlers, the farmer willingly gives the school the best he has. The moral vision of the people can see their neighbors interests as well as their own good in the school. And so all over the land district schools are as honestly and intelligently managed as the farms and the stores of the communities wherein the schools are found. But

after one goes beyond the school district into the county, the attitude of the citizen toward the county government often is so careless that one is surprised at the honesty of those who serve the county as public officials. When the taxpayer goes to court as a witness it is not infrequent to find him charging the last penny that the law allows, even though he has not earned it morally. When he pays his taxes he is prone to gloat at his ability to cheat the county. When a public road is laid out across his field the difference between his valuation to the appraisers and his returns to the assessors is a "source of innocent merriment" to those who are inclined to think an oath is binding on an honest man. For both statements are sworn to in all solemnity. Yet the man who does these things is honest in his relations with his visible neighbor. This man would give his neighbors full measure; he would tell them the truth in a horse-trade. He would mow their fields if they were sick, and harvest the crops for their widows without money and without price. He would go to war to die for a cause or a principle and come home and swindle the county out of a day's jury service without feeling a flutter of conscience. When he dies from a cold contracted while out campaigning for the law and order ticket, the local papers truthfully say of him that he was "a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a patriotic citizen." For the area of honesty in a man is only the small spot covered by his moral vision. And, perhaps, after all, it is better to teach men what honesty really is, and what dishonesty really is, than to put them in jail for doing things that do not seem wrong to them until it has all been spelled out. So little attention is paid to teaching morals, and so much to arithmetic with its percentage and interest tables, that it is not surprising that our criminal courts are becoming crowded. Perhaps when the laws we now have are enforced, our great universities may have to establish alumni associations in the penitentiari



If there is much in the doings of the rich and powerful men in this country that is mean and sordid and ugly, as our national critics say there is, it must be that this miserable attitude toward the good, the true, and the beautiful is a development of the small vices of the people. For our successful persons all spring from the ranks of the poor and the mediocre. Our great men may have peculiar virtues—though probably they have not—but they surely have the common vices. For if one would see all the viciousness of a national central committee of either party, all the selfish deviltry of a Stock Exchange, all the conscienceless logrolling and raw venality of the worst day of the worst session of the American Congress, he has but to spend a day with a county convention of the dominant party in the Opera House in the average county town. Pleasant View Township comes down with Simon B. Tracey for County Treasurer. Mr. Tracey having gone into the township primaries and defeated John R. Hughes, he has named his delegates, and a more relentless set of political pirates never assembled under the black flag than the Pleasant View delegation, unless



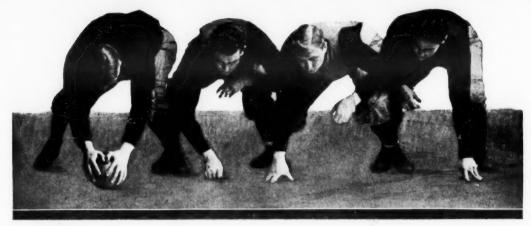
# the County Attorney who is able to get Rail Road Passes for his Friends

it is the gang from the Sixth Ward behind Jimmy Coburn for County Attorney, or the Park City delegation backing "Honest" Joe Busch for Sheriff, or the "Bloody Third," who propose to vote as a unit in any combination that will land the Hon. Mortimer Simcoe, candidate for the Legislature. In the convention are two or three hundred patriots inspired by ideals as high as those of the delegations above mentioned. Sim Tracey may be a convicted thief, whose defeat at the polls is certain, Jack Hughes may be a moral leper, and Jimmy Coburn a ward heeler of the most obvious type; while "Honest" Joe Busch may be á law-defying brewer, but the friends of the Hon. Mortimer Simcoe, Sunday-school teachers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and preachers, will tie up with the "combine" for the "larger good" as readily as they would sell a spool of thread, defend a horse thief, sniff at an osteopath, denounce Christian Science, or do any one of the conventional things demanded by their professional codes. In the convention these estimable gentlemen forget the rules of every game but the one they are playing, and trade and bicker and swap among themselves and make the interests of the people mere counters in their games. And yet let a moral issue be set squarely before that sweaty game-mad crew, and in a flash the man rises strong and indomitable, the interests of mere politics pale into nothing, and the subconscious elemental race-decency of the mob moves through the convention with a fine strong unanimity. The same thing happens in a Congress sometimes, and no American assemblage is



"Larger Good" "Combine" for the

# THE NEW FOOTBALL



Unfair locking of legs by the tackle and end. The guard only has a right to put his foot behind the centre's

What differences the new ten-yard rule, the separation of the opposing lines by a "neutral zone," and the other changes in the rules will make in the appearance and the playing of the game

### WALTER CAMP B v

EVER before has there been

Shows the signal for a lair catch. A man must raise his arm fairly above his head when advancing to catch the ball.

Shows the signal for a lair catch. A man must raise his arm fairly above his head when advancing to catch the ball.

Of the rules that the man who has comforting to catch the ball.

Of the rules that the man who has comforting to catch the ball.

Otherwise he has no right to a fair catch be somewhat at a loss to adjust himself to the altered conditions.

It is enough in this article merely to take up the changes in the appearance of the play. Most marked and most important of all is the ten-yard rule. This rule compels a team to gain twice the distance in three downs that was required in three downs that was required by the old rules. This in itself will strongly militate against mass plays, and will force more open playing because it is very difficult for any team against fairly matched opponents to make that distance without open play. The players will find this a fact, and the spectators will have more opportunity to see the ball. It will thus be seen that the measuring chain instead of being five yards as formerly will now be ten, and that space will look long to the team trying to make the distance. The next most noticeable thing will be the separation of the two lines by what is called a neutral zone equivalent to the length of the ball. The centre-rush or snapper-back is obliged, when he puts the ball in play, to place it fluored the product of the solution of the side line. Thus the line of scrimmage for each side is an imaginary line passing through the end of the ball parallel to the goal line. It will be seen that each side has a distinct line of scrimmage for each side is an imaginary line passing through the end of the ball parallel to the goal line. It will be seen that each side has a distinct line of scrimmage for each side is an imaginary line passing through the end of the ball parallel to the goal line. It will be seen that each side has a distinct line of scrimmage for each si



ows the modern scrimmage accurated es by which the two lines will be separated as equivalent to the length of the ball

Any player behind the line of scrimmage, at the time when the ball is put in play, may make a forward pass, it being provided, however, that there can be but one forward pass made on a down. The player who makes this forward pass, however, may not pass it to any one in the line except the men on the ends. His privilege, therefore, is to pass it to any man in the back field or to either one of the ends. He may make this pass at any time during his run—that is, so long as he makes but one forward pass he may make it either before he starts behind the line or after he has broken through the line and has run down the field. He may not, however, pass the ball forward so that it goes over the line of scrimmage within five yards of the spot from which it was snapped back. That is, practical forward passes over the line of scrimmage must be made outside of tackle. Still more handicapping the forward passes is the rule that if a forward pass strikes the ground without being touched by a player of either side, it should go to the opponents at the point from which the ball was passed. This last provision is going to offer difficulties to passing the ball forward, but the play may develop somewhat into a sort of basketball batting of the leather egg by the ends and passing forward from the backs diagonally, so that the forward pass, while of doubtful accuracy, will pretty certainly force back the defense.

Another rule which will make a startling innovation in the appearance of the play is that providing that when a kicked ball strikes the ground it puts on side all members of the kicker's side. This promises to give the ends and lively men in the forward line opportunity for brilliant play, and it also promises to perfect the backs in short kicks, and particularly in placing the kicks. In order to avoid the danger which might arise from men kicking at the ball instead of endeavoring to pick it up, the rule has been made that such a kicked ball as described above it shall be unlawful after it strikes the ground to with the

pensed with by mutual agreement between the teams.

Intentional roughness and brutality under certain specified terms will receive disqualification as formerly and, in addition, the side which has a player disqualified will lose half the distance from the point where the foul occurred to its own goal line.

To sum up, therefore, we shall see more severe penalties inflicted; we shall probably see the ball change hands more often on account of the ten-yard rule; the game will be more active and harder for backs and ends on account of the rule putting men on side by a kicked ball and also the forward pass. The two rush lines will be more nearly fixed before the ball is put in play, but the impact between them may be somewhat greater on account of the longer time for the play to get in motion before it strikes. In the big games probably an extra official will be on the field.

The game will begin as of old with a kick-off, the side which has that privilege endeavoring to send the ball as far down into the opponents' territory as possible, even, if the kick is powerful enough, to cross the goal line, as that will force the opponents to kick out. As the kick-off is generally against the wind, however, it is not usual to see the ball kicked so far that the opponents may not run it out and thus avoid kicking it. As soon as the first line-up or scrimmage comes, every one,

both players and spectators, will be on the *qui vive* for tricks, for a cleverly executed forward pass or a short kick similar to a quarter-back kick, may under the new rules give an opening for a long run or even a touchdown from almost any point in the field of play. It is



The rules provide that there shall always be six men the side having the ball on the line of scrimmage, a the side having the ball on the line of scrimmage, and if there are not more than six then one of those behind the line must be outside the man on the end of the line

true that by attempting such a trick a side runs the risk of losing possession of the ball, but, as already stated, the value of possession is lessened so that it will be well worth while to try these more spectacular plays. End running or runs just outside tackle will be more effective, owing to the rule forbidding tackling below the knees, and in addition to this it is on runs of this kind that the most effective forward passing can be made. The kicking will be of several kinds, one of which we have formerly seen where a back kicked the ball as far down the field as possible, usually upon the third down—that is, when two attempts have been made to advance and the required distance has not been secured. Then there will be the other kind of kicking—kicking with the intention of having the ball fall short of the man guarding the back field and yet over the heads of the defensive backs who are close to the line. If the ball thus falls, and on touching the ground puts the kicker's side on side, it is easy to see that they may have an opportunity of securing the ball on a run, and perhaps even evade the full-back and make a touchdown. These kicks will look not unlike the quarter-back kicks of old, as they will be short and as a rule, diagonally placed over the rush line. The fear of this kind of kick will probably cause the side on the defense to take one more man back about halfway between the rush line and the back who receives long kicks. Even then there will be a good deal of doubt as to whether the opponents can not place the ball by a kick so as to make it possible for their own ends to stand a better chance of recovering the ball than do their opponents.

Forward passing is not likely to prove quite as dangerous as the kicking, because if a forward pass strikes

their own ends to stand a better chance of recovering the ball than do their opponents.

Forward passing is not likely to prove quite as dangerous as the kicking, because if a forward pass strikes the ground before being touched by a player of either side, the ball belongs to the opponents at the place from which the pass was made. As can be readily seen, the forward pass may not therefore be thrown out into space, but must be thrown directly to the player who is going to get it, and he must be sure at least to touch the ball or it is lost, and that, too, at the point from which it was passed. It was necessary to make some such provision as this in order to prevent what would have changed the entire character of the game, namely, throwing the ball as far as possible directly down the field, or continually lobbing it just over the line. It is safe to say, however, that the forward pass

has been so well hedged about with restrictions as to make it a play that must be thoroughly practised and well executed to be of use.

It promises to be very difficult to teach backs to tackle above the knees, and that will be somewhat trying during the early part of the season. The same is true about hurdling. If a man sees another standing directly in front of him he inevitably endeavors to jump over him, but the infliction of the penalty will bar out anything no matter how old and set the habits are.

These various innovations are likely to change the football map considerably, but at any rate they promise improvement in the lessening of roughness and brutality, more open play, and a much clearer vision of what is going on both for officials and spectators.

There have been a few other changes made which, while not perhaps markedly affecting the character of the play itself, will be welcomed as good features by

the majority of those who witness these annual contests. One of these is that the continual taking out of time has been effectively dealt with. The captain will be allowed to call for time but three times during a half. If thereafter he makes a request for time his side is penalized two yards for every such request, provided of course the player is not removed from the game. If, therefore, a man has a serious injury so that he must discontinue playing, no penalty will be exacted from his side. In addition to this the time of the game, which not so very long ago consisted of two forty-five-minute halves, and which last year was two thirty-five-minute halves, has now been shortened to two factual play.

This will work in two ways. One, that it will in a measure prevent the piling up of a score against a thoroughly beaten team. Another, that it will make

two equally matched teams endeavor to execute their plays with more rapidity. There is another added advantage in that by shortening the game only ten minutes—together with the rule about taking out time—games will probably not be drawn out into the dusk. There are other points in the rules more interesting probably in their detail to the player than the spectator—as, for instance, the greater distinctness with which holding in the line is described and dealt with, as well as the position a man assumes in the line of scrimmage. To put it briefly, the only allowable use of the arms of the men on the attacking side—that is, the side which has the ball in its possession—is with the arms close to the body. The men on the line of scrimmage may not lock legs with each other save that the guard may cross his leg with that of the centre, but this side of the rules appeals more to the official and players than to the ordinary spectator.

# SISSIE JOHNNIE

### SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD THESTORYOFT W O

### JENNETTE LEE B y

T was turning dusk in the office, though it was scarcely three o'clock and outside the sun was still shining, beyond the busy streets. The two men sitting on opposite sides of the small room bent closer to their desks. The younger glanced up and got up to turn on the electric light. The little scowl that had begun to form itself on the face of the older man changed to a look of relief. His pea moved faster over the paper.

The older man was Simeon Tetlow, President of the 'R and Q'' Railroad. It might almost be said that he was the road. Its minute ramifications and its great divisions were hardly more than the nerves and arteries that threaded Simeon Tetlow's thin frame. And the orders that went out from the tiny office, high up in the big block, were the play of his filting finger-tips upon the keyboard of the whole clanking system. The tiny, shriveled figure gave no hint of the power that ticked carloads of live stock and human beings to their destination and laid its hand upon roads half dead, or dying, or alive and kicking, sweeping them gently into the system, with hardly a gulp.

Simeon Tetlow was an iron man, wiry and keen—an intellect without heart or soul or conscience, his coworkers would have told you. Each new road absorbed, each influx of power, seemed only to tighten a spring somewhere inside that shot the bolt. He could work day and night without tiring; and that was the reason, in part, why at forty-two he was president of the ''R and Q'' road; and the reason why at forty-two his hand when it reached out for a slip of paper that lay at hand and ran his eye over it, jotting down a few figures. Then he pushed it to one side and went on writing. The younger man came arross the office and laid another slip of paper on the desk. He took the one that had been pushed aside, made a memorandum on it, and filed it in a pigeon-hole at the right. He was a short, young man, with broad shoulders and a round face. The face as it bent above the slip of paper had a duillook. There was a kind of patience in it n

them.
"What is it, John?" The man reached
His gaze

"What is it, John?" The man reached out a nervous, groping hand. His gaze had not left the page before him.
"This one next, sir." The young man touched the outstretched hand with the slip of paper.
"Yes, yes." It was almost testy. The other returned to his desk and the scratching pens raced with the minutes.

the scratching pens raced with the minutes.

A call-boy entered with a handful bif letters. The young man took them and ran them through his fingers. He arranged them in piles, reserving a part for himself. These he read, making notes and filing them rapidly. One letter, the one at the bottom of the pack, was not addressed to the great corporation, but—in a fine, small hand—to "John Bennett." He read this one last, looking thoughtfully at the

lines and folding it with slow fingers. The patient look was still in his face, but the light of the eyes was gone. It seemed to have sunk back, leaving the flesh dull and heavy.

His employer glanced up suddenly. His quick eye sought the electric bulb, with a flash of impatience, and returned to its work.

The young man rose and turned on more lights. He moved about the room, putting things away for the night.

night.
Simeon Tetlow finished his letters and pushed them from him. The young man came across and began to gather them up. His dull face came in range of his

gather them ap. The danger employer's eye.

"Give those I've marked to Hanscom. Have the rest ready in the morning. I shall dictate."

"Yes, sir." The young man finished gathering them

up. Then he brought a hat and coat and laid them beside his employer. "May I speak to you a minute, sir?" he asked as he put them down.
The other glanced again, sharply, at his face. "Go ahead." His hand was reaching for the hat.
"I shall have to hand in my resignation, sir." The young man said it slowly, as if repeating something he had learned by heart.
The hand on the hat drew back. "What's that?" He laughed curtly and shot a look of suspicion at the impassive face. "More money?"
The face flushed. "No, sir." He hesitated a little. "My mother is sick."
"Umph!" The man's face cleared. "You don't need to resign for that." He did not ask what was the matter with the mother. He had not known that John had a mother. She seemed to be springing into existence very inconveniently. "Get a nurse," he said.
"She has had a nurse. But she needs me, I think." He did not offer more details.

The older man shrugged his shoulders

details.

The older man shrugged his shoulders a little—a quick shrug. He pushed forward a chair with his foot. "Sit down. Your father dead?" quickly.

"No, sir. But—father is—father." He said it with a little smile. "She's never had anybody but me," he went on quickly. "She's been sick ever since I was a little thing, and I've taken care of her. It frets her to have a woman around. She doesn't wash the dishes clean, and her cooking isn't really very good." He was smiling a little as he He was smiling a little

good," He was smiling a little as he said it.

The man shot a quick look at him.
"You're going home to wash dishes?"
"Yes, sir."
"Um-m. The fingers played a little tune on the desk. "I'll raise you twenty-five a month. Get a better nurse."

twenty-five a month. Get a better nurse."

The boy shook his head. "I'm afraid it wouldn't do." He was hesitating—"I think she misses me."

"Umph! Very likzly!" The man glanced at him over quick spectacles. "What's the matter with her? Sit down." He touched the chair again with his foot.

The young man sat down. "We don't know what it is. She can not walk—can not stand—a good deal of the time—and sometimes she suffers But it is a kind of nervousness that is hardest to bear. She can not lie quiet. Something seems to drive her."

The man nodded. His fingers opened and closed. "What else?" he said bruskly.

and closed. "What case, bruskly, "That's all—except that it quiets her to have me around. I can get work in Bridgewater and do the housework nights and mornings."

The man was scowling at him in-

The man was scowling at him intently.

"It's what I've always done, till I came here," he said quickly.

"Washed dishes and cooked and made beds?"

"Yes, sir."

"It's no work for a man."

"I know." The dull face smiled a little. "The boys always called me 'Sissie Johnnie."

"Umph! I'm glad they did!... 'Sissie Johnnie." He smiled grimly and took a card from the desk before him, holding it a minute in his fingers, snapping it back and forth. "Has she ever seen a specialist?"



It was one of the worst wrecks the road had known

The young man shook his head. "No, sir."
The man wrote a few words on the card and blotted it quickly. "Take her to see Dr. Blake. He is the best nerve specialist in five hundred miles. If she isn't

it quickly. "Take her to see Dr. Blake. He is the best nerve specialist in five hundred miles. If she isn't well enough to go to him, have him come to her. I'll pay the bill." He thrust himself into his hat and coat and got himself out of the room, shrugging nervously. The young man stood with the card in his hand, looking down at it, a little smile on his lips. Then he went about, turning out all the bulbs but one and putting away papers and arranging the room for the night. It was a small, rough room—hardly more than a corner cut off from the top floor by board partitions. The rest of the floor, outside, was used only for storage. Simeon Tetlow had achieved here what he wanted—complete solitude. There was, on the first floor, a magnificent apartment with lordly mahogany chairs, a baize-covered table and oil paintings, where twice a year he met his directors; and on the floor above it was a spacious room bearing on its panel the bronze token. "President's Office." It was occupied at present by three young lady typewriters who clacked their machines and arranged their hair and adjusted the shades on the plate-glass windows to suit their convenience, while in the little room at the top of the building the president of the corporation hunched himself over a four-dollar desk and scowled at the dim light that came through the half-sized windows. For three days after it was finished. Simeon Tetlow occupied the spacious room below or the building the president of the corporation hunched himself over a four-dollar desk and scowled at the dim light that came through the half-sized windows. For three days after it was finished. Simeon Tetlow occupied the spacious room below designed for the president of the corporation. Then he gathered together his few belongings and fled to the top. His gigantic brain could only work when free from distraction. The mere sense that some one might rap, even on the outer door of the stately office, paralyzed him, and his nervous frame, once set a-jangle, trembled, and palpitated for hours. The mere forbidding of intrusion was not sufficient. Some well-meaning idiot, laden with news of importance, would break over the command, and hours of careful thought would be whirled aloft in the smoke of Simeon's wrath. He fled to the loft, dropping, as it were, a trapdoor behind him. No one was to follow—unless summoned. No literary man was ever more jealous of solitude. But no mere literary man could think a railroad into existence or quench a wheat crop with a nod. If Simeon Tetlow's body had matched his brain, there would have been no limit to his power. As it was, he remained a mighty general without an army, a head without hands and feet. The details of life frustrated him at every point. He could meet his directors, serene in the knowledge that the road was prospering beyond all bounds. He could carry to them the facts and figures and proofs of prosperity—in his head. But the papers that recorded these facts, the proofs in black and white, were never forthcoming at the right moment. They took to themselves wings—of paper; they flitted and skulked and hid; they lay on the top of the pile before him and grinned at him, their very faces changed to a diabolic scorn that he should not know them.

This was the Simeon Tetlow of three years ago. Then there entered, one morning, in response to his summons for a call boy, a short, square youth with a dull face. Simeon did not note him as he came in. He forgot that he had c

being alive. He shot a keen glance at the dull face. The light of the eyes was turned to him, waiting to serve him.

After that Simeon summoned the boy again and again, on one pretext or another. He made excuses to see him. He advanced him from post to post.

At last, about a year ago, he nodded at a desk that had been installed, overnight, across the room: "You are to work there and your pay will be raised a hundred."

The boy took possession of the desk with as little stir as if he had received some casual order. He did not ask what his work was to be, and Simeon Tetlow did not tell him. The big brain found hands and feet—almost, it might seem, lungs and a few other useful, vital organs—and it used them, as it had used the nervous, shaking body before—relentlessly. For the first time in his life Simeon found his papers ready to his hand. He attended his first directors' meeting, sitting at the head of the green baize table, like a man in a dream. The right paper slipped to his finger-tips and lingered there; the figures formed themselves in seemly ranks and marched up and down the green baize parade in orderly file. The effect upon the directors was, at first, a little startling. They had become wonted to Simeon—hurried, gasping, and impatient—and to dividends. They were almost afraid of these cold facts and figures. They looked at them cautiously, through gold-rimmed glasses, received their dividends—and took heart.

Each day some new comfort found its way to Simeon's desk. The morning that the box of elastic bands appeared there was a holocaust of joy among the papers. He used nearly the whole box the first day. He had never owned an elastic band before. He was president of the great corporation, but it had not occurred to him that he had a right to elastic bands. He siid them up and down his nervous fingers

in sheer energy of delight. But he did not mention them to John, nor John to him. It was John who provided the new letter-file that cut the work in half, and had the grimy windows washed till they shone like plate, and arranged the desk 'phone so that Simeon could dictate to the stenographer, three floors below. Other letters were written in John's round, conscientious-looking hand. If there were anything that one human being could do for another that was not done in the office, Simeon did not know what it was—nor did John. A clothes-brush that brushed them twice a day hung by Simeon's hat and coat; and if Simeon's neckhung by Simeon's hat and coat; and if Simeon's neck-ties were still shabby and his collars a little frayed, it was because John had not yet discovered the remedy.



His glance fell upon John mopping his brow

Some days a luncheon appeared on Simeon's desk, and some days he went out to luncheon; and he could not have told which, except that it was always the thing that he would have done had he devoted hours of thought to it all.

He did not give thanks to John, and John did not expect them. The lamps in his eyes had not been lighted for that—nor for money...

He went about the room now in his slow, considerate way, attending to each detail of locking up, as carefully as if he were not to be first on the ground in the morning... He would return to start the day. Later—perhaps at noon—he would slip away. That would make least trouble.... To come in the morning and find him gone!—John felt, through all his short, square figure, the shock to the nervous, quivering one. He did not need to reason it out. He did not even know that he thought it. It was an instinct—born the first day he came into Simeon Tetlow's office and saw the thin figure seated before its chaotic desk wrestling its way through mighty things... He had thought of his mother as he stood there waiting for orders. She day he came into Simeon Tetlow's office and saw the thin figure seated before its chaotic desk wrestling its way through mighty things. . . He had thought of his mother as he stood there waiting for orders. She had fairly driven him away. "Go and be a man." she had said. "I shall ruin you." And she had smiled at him courageously. . . And he had come away, and had taken the first thing at hand—a call boy, kicking his heels against a bench with a dozen others. And this was his employer. . . So he had stood waiting when Simeon Tetlow had looked up and seen the lamps aglow. That was three years ago. And to-night Simeon, plodding home through the foggy gloom, was swearing a little under his breath.

"It's the weak spot in the boy," he said testily; "I believe he's soft at the core.,"
He inserted his latchkey, grumbling still. "Wash dishes, is he?—Damn him!—Umph!—Damn him!" And yet it was as if he had said: "Bless him!" The great door swung noiselessly open, and he went in.

THE woman was looking into the dusk. Her hair, short like a boy's, curled a little about the ears. She pushed it back as she looked, her eyes deepening and widening. It was a gentle face, with a sharp line

between the eyes, that broke its quiet. She sank back with a little sigh. Foolish to look. . . . He could not come. She must think of something. . . The twilights were long and heavy. . . . What was it he had written? . . Hollyhocks? yes; that was it!—in the garden. He had said she should have them—next summer. She leaned back with closed eyes and folded hands, watching them—pink and rose and crimson, white with flushing red, standing stiff and straight against the wall. They were so cool and sturdy, and they brought the sunshine. . . The dark floated wide and lost itself in a sky of light. The smile crept back to her lips. She stirred a little. The door opened and closed. . . His hands scarcely touched her as he bent and kissed her. "It's you—!" a little cry of doubt and delight.

"It's me, mother." The words laughed to her quietly.

"It's me, morner. The words alogary to her quietly.

She put out a hand. "How long can you stay?" She was stroking his coat.
"Always."
"What—?" The hand pushed him from her. The eyes scanned his face.
"Always," he repeated cheerfully, "if her. The vou want me.

She shook her head. "I don't want you.

She shook her head. "I don't want you. I wrote you I was—happy."
"Yes. You wrote it too often—and too hard." He was smiling at her. But the lamps were misty. "Did you think I wouldn't see?"

wouldn't see?

"Oh, dear—oh, dear—dear, 'ear!' It
was a little wail of reproach at his foolishness—and hers, "And you were doing so

"I can do better here. What's burning?" He sniffed a little. Sheglanced anxiously toward the kitchen.

She glanced anxiously toward the kitchen. "Your father put some crusts in the oven to brown. It can't be—"
"It can't be anything else," said John.
When he came back he told her of the great Dr. Blake.
They sat in silence while the room grew dark about them.
Now and then she reached out and touched his coat softly.
"To-morrow then—?" half-doubtfully, when he bade her good-night.
"To-morrow we shall see the great doctor," he assented cheerfully. "Good-night, mother."

"Good-night, my son."

The great doctor looked her over keenly, ith eyes that saw everything and saw nothing.
"A little trouble in walking?"
"Yes."

And nervous sometimes—a little?

"And nervous sometimes—a little?"
He might have been a neighbor, inquiring after her health. The little woman forgot herself and her fear of him. She told him, very simply, of the long nights—when the walls seemed closing in and there was no air except under the sky, and her feet refused to carry her. The line between her eyes grew deeper as she —when the walls seemed closing in and there was no air except under the sky, and her feet refused to carry her. The line between her eyes grew deeper as she talked, but the hands in her lap were very quiet. She did not shrink while the doctor's sensitive fingers traveled up and down her spine with almost roseleaf touch. Only once she gave a quick cry of pain. "I see. I see. A little tender." It was almost a gasp, with a quick drawthe lip.

He nodded. "Yes. That will do—very

ing in of the

see.

led her away to another room—to rest a little e the journey. When he returned his glance met before the journey. the boy's absently.

He arranged trifles on his desk—paper-weight and pens and blotter, as affairs of importance, before he

spoke, casually:

"She will always be ill—Yes. It is a hopeless case—Yes." He paused a little between the words, giving the boy time. "She will suffer—more than she has yet. But we can help a little." He had drawn a paper toward him and was writing his hieroglyphics with slow care, not looking up. "We will ease it, all we can. Keep-her mind at rest. Make her happy." He turned his spectacles on the young man. "You can make her happy. That will do more for her than I can. . . Will she live? Yes—yes. Longer than the rest, perhaps. . . Shall you tell her?—Not to-day, I think—some other time. She is a little tired. She is a brave woman."

SIMEON TETLOW glanced up sharply. The door had opened without a sound. "You've come. Umph!" He shoved the pile of letters from him.

Umph!" He shoved the file of letters from him.
"Sit down."

The air was full of sunshine. Even in the dingy office it glinted and shone.

Across its radiance Simeon studied the dull face.
"Well?"

"Well?"
The eyes of the boy met his, half wistfully it seemed.
"She needs me, sir," he said.
Simeon stirred uneasily. "Seen Dr. Blake?"
"Yes, sir. He says he can not help her."
"Umph." Simeon shifted again in his chair. His eye dropped to the pile of papers beside him.
The boy's hands had reached out to them. Almost instinctively the fingers were threading their way among them, sorting and arranging in neat piles.
Simeon watched the fingers jealously. It was as if he might spring upon them and fasten them there for-



An Achievement in Writing Paper Making Which all Women of Taste Will Appreciate

# EATON'S HOT-PRESSED VELLUM

For the first time in the history of paper making we are able to announce a hot-pressed writing paper at a price which makes it available for correspondence use.

Heretofore hot-pressed paper has been used exclusively as a drawing paper by artists. The expense incident to producing it—a long, tedious method by which the finest quality of paper was pressed, sheet by sheet, between hot plates - has precluded its use for correspondence.

Our process is an adaptation of this famous old hot-pressed method. It produces the same results and yet puts the price within the reach of all. In Eaton's Hot-Pressed Vellum you get not only a perfect writing surface, but also an effect that is at once refined, dainty and distinctive.

Good form in letter writing demands the use of the most fashionable papers. Eaton's Hot-Pressed Vellum and its rougher companion-Eaton's Cold-Pressed Linen-are the newest as well as the most correct styles in writing papers.

Every woman who wishes to see this newest style in writing paper and cannot yet secure it easily from her own stationer, may send 25 cents to us and receive a sample one-half quire of either the Linen or the Vellum, assorted in two sizes of paper and envelopes.



# Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Company

Dept. 22, Pittsfield, Mass.

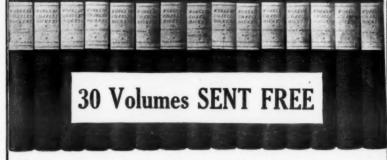


Try the "NEW WAY"

By the "New Way" you can secure this table and 125 er articles of the latest design of Mission, Arts and fis and other up-to-date styles of furniture at one-fifth usual cost. We furnish all the material which is of beet quality already prepared with complete instructs. You set it up. Boys or girls can do it. Satistion guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted in for terms. Catalogue sent postpaid on request.

rite for terms. Catalogue sent postpaid on request.

THE NEW WAY FURNITURE CO.
1200 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A



WE are willing to send this magnificent set of Dickens—in 30 volumes—to you for examination, at our expense, and allow you a discount of rearly enc-half from the regular price. And if you mail your order promptly, you will be in time to secure a PORTFOLIO OF RARE DICKENS PRINTS, ready for framing, absolutely from with the set.

a PORTFOLIO OF RARE DICKENS PRINTS, ready for framing, absolutely free with the set.

To own a good set of Dickens is to have an endless source of pleasure and delight. He is the great novelist of every-day life. Merry Mr. Pickwick, unhappy little Oliver Twist, the rascally schoolmaster Squeers, and incomparable David Copperfield are known to every English-speaking land. The names of Dickens' characters call to mind joyous hours spent over glorious stories—whole-souled and vital—for no writer ever had a saner outlook upon life.

# Portfolio Free

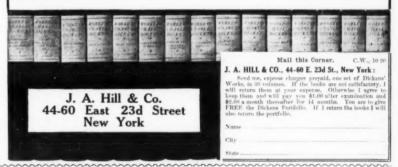
# 30 Splendid De Luxe Volumes

This edition is unique, attractive, and well-made in every way. It is the most satisfactory edition of Dickens' Works ever produced. It contains everything that Dickens wrote—including the many great novels, short stories and sketches, essays, unfinished work, and travels in America. The set contains 159 SUBERS ILLUSTRATIONS—all reproductions on exquisite Japan paper of drawings made under Dickens' own supervision by Cruikshank, Seymour, Browne, Maclise, etc. The books are printed from clear, large type on line paper. The volumes are 5½ x8½ inches in size and are bound in handsome green art cloth, with paper labels and gilt tops.

# Special Before-Publication Sale

We make you here an offer which will not be repeated. The books are now on the press and will be ready for delivery in four weeks. For advertising purposes we will distribute 300 sets—if ordered before publication—at exactly half-price, with one dollar added for handling. After these three hundred sets are sold the price will be \$56.00 a set. If your order is one of the first three hundred you will secure a set for \$1.00 after examination and \$2.00 ou will have the Dickens portfolio—alone worth \$8.00—a set express prepaid for examination—to be returned at ry. You pay nothing until you have examined the books, you may be too late. Mail the coupon to-day.

A MONTH FOR FOURTEEN MONTHS,



# **New Sheet Music**

Now Half Price

The following Sacred Songs with beautiful Piano Accompaniment NOW 25c, or the five for \$1.00.

Regular price 50c each.

Regular price also each.

Saved by Grace
The Ninety and Nine
A Song of Heaven and Homeland
No Night There
Keep Us, Savior, Day by Day

The Biglow & Main Co. 214 S. CLARK ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

# \$1800 a Year and Expenses

Home Study Course NEW YORK SCHOOL OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS 149 West 56th Street. New York

# If You Want to Earn Money

Success Magazine, 37 Washington Sq. E., New York City

# STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

ENGINEERING



# These Four Pictures IN COLORS

O every reader of this periodical who loves nature and animals and outdoor life, we will send without charge these four beautiful pictures, which sell at retail for 50 cents each. They are wonderful examples of the art of color photography, being printed on heavy plate paper by the most improved process. Framed at moderate cost, they will make splendid decorations for den or cosy corner, or they can be used just as they are in any room of the house. The subjects represented will appeal to nature lovers generally. Size of picture, 10½ x 7½ inches.

# Why We Make This Offer

This offer is made to acquaint you with our new "Standard Library of Natural History," which has recently been published, after years of labor and at an enormous expense. It is the only work of its kind in existence illustrated from actual photographs, of which it contains over 2,000, besides many full-page plates showing birds and animals in their natural colors. Every living creature on the earth—animal and man—is described and pictured in this Library. In many cases special expeditions armed with cameras and dry plates had to be sent to foreign lands to secure the photographs from which these illustrations were made. The work is not technical or dry, but teems with the most interesting and instructive stories of animal life, told by famous naturalists and explorers. Over 2,000,000 copies have already been sold in Germany and England.

# No Obligation

Vour application for the pictures imposes no obligation to purchase the Library. We will forward the pictures, together with a description of the books, by mail, postpaid. You will not be bothered by agents or canvasses; this Society transacts all its business by correspondence.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY

- COUPON .

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY Inc.

78 Fifth Avenue, New York

Please send me, postpaid, the four pictures you offer, together with a description of the "Library of Natural History." I enclose 10 cents for postage and wrapping, which you agree to refund if I am not perfectly satisfied, it is understood that the sending of this coupon does not in any way bind me to buy anything. (Col. 10-40-06)





JOHN B. ROGERS & CO.

141 Jarvis St.

Binghamton, N. Y.





Davis' Gloucester

Sea

Food

HALF



BRIGHT AS DAY



ctic or duil.	1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
aul de Kock is a in books instead of les." Max O'Rell,	
Its charming char- rs seem to be un- the influence of npagne." Charles	
e set contains the	THE COST PARIANCE OF THE
reach illustrations	THE SOFT RADIANCE OF THE
e specially for this	BECK-IDEN ACETYLENE
rated Booklet Free— Write Today	WITH several times the illuminating power of city gas or electricity, acetylene light is easy as daylight to the eyes. The new "Beck-Iden" is the perfect acetylene lump.
N. Y. Col. Oct. 20	Simple, clean, without wick or chimney, adorless and smoke- less. It burns ten hours with one filling, at a fuel cost of
in the	about one cent an hour. No other light as good. Mask of brass and finely burnished, and finished in browns. Height 16 inches from base to burner. If your dealer does not have this lamp write us for complete description. Write for Booklet No. 6. ACETYLLENE LAMP CO.
	50 University Place NEW YORK

### SISSIE JOHNNIE

The young man's eyes traveled about the room, noting signs of disorder, n stay to-day," he said slowly. He hesitated. "I can stay a week, sir, if ever. The "I can stay

"I can stay to-day," he said slowly. He hesitated. "I can stay a week, sir, if you want me."
"I don't want you a week." The man was looking at him savagely. "You must bring them here," he said.
"Here?" in doubt.
The man nodded. "They can live here as well as anywhere?"
The boy pondered it a minute. He shook his head slowly.
"They wouldn't be happy," he said. "She has friends there, in Bridgewater—people she's known ever since she was a little girl—and father has his work. He's an old man. It wouldn't be easy for him to get work here. He has an easy inh—"

job—"
"Work enough here," growled Simeon. He was studying the boy's face keenly. Was it possible the fellow was making capital of all this? He threw off the thought. "Work enough here," he repeated.

John considered it again. He looked up. The lamps threw their clear light into the future. "I'd thought of that, sir," he said slowly, "and I've talked about it—a little. But I saw it hurt them. So I dropped it."

"You're missing the chance of a lifetime," said Simeon. "There are men working below that'd give ten years off their life to get what you've got without trying."

working below that'd give ten years on then hie to get him.

The boy's quiet eye met his. "I know it, sir. I've thought about it a long time. It's hard to do. But, you see, we never have but one father and mother."
He was smiling at the crusty man like a comrade.
The other met it, blinking. "Umph!"

"I shall try to get something at the Bridgewater office. I thought perhaps you would recommend me if there was a vacancy."

"There isn't any," said Simeon shortly—almost with relief.

"The second shipping-clerk left week before last."

"You don't want that."

"I think I do."

"I think I do."
Simeon turned vaguely toward the pigeon-holes. The boy's quick eye was before him. "This is the one, sir."
Simeon smiled grimly. He drew out a blank from its place and filled it in. "You won't like it," he said, holding the pen in his teeth while he reached for the blotter. "It's heavy lifting, and Simpson's no angel to work under. No chance to rise, either." He was glaring at the boy, a kind of desperate affection growing in his eyes.

to rise, either." He was graing at the in his eyes.

The boy returned the look mistily. "You make it a little hard, sir. I wish I could stay." He half held out his hand and drew it back.

Simeon ignored it. He had taken down a ledger and picked a letter from the pile before him. The interview was over. The President of the "R and Q" Railroad was not hanging on anybody's neck.

"It's the other ledger, sir," said John quickly, "the farther one." He reached over and laid it deftly before his employer.

Simeon pushed it from him savagely. "Go to the devil!" he said.

The boy went, shutting the door quietly behind him.

IT was six o'clock—the close of a perfect June day. Not even the freight engines, could darken the sky. Over in the meadow, beyond the network of tracks, the bobolinks had been tumbling and bubbling all day. It was time to close shop now, and they had subsided into the long grass. In the office the assistant shipping-clerk was finishing the last bill of hading. He put it to one side and looked at this watch. A look of relief crossed his face as he replaced it and climbed down from the high stool. It had been a hard day in the Bridgewater freight-office. News had come, in the early morning, of a wreck, three miles down the track—a sleeper and a freight had collided where the road curves by the stonework of the long bridge, and John had been sent down to help in looking after the freight. It was one of the worst wrecks the road had known. No one placed the blame. Those on the ground were too busy to have theories; and those at a distance had to change their theories a dozen times during the day. At noon word came that the president of the road was on his way to the scene of the accident. The news reached John as he was getting into the wrecking-car to return to the office. He paused for a flying minute, one foot on the step of the car. Then he swung off, and the car moved on without him. He spent the next half hour going over the ground. He made careful notes of every detail, recalling points from memory, taking measurements, jotting down facts and figures with his swift, short fingers. When he had finished he took the next wereking-car back, making up for lost time by lunching at his desk while he worked.

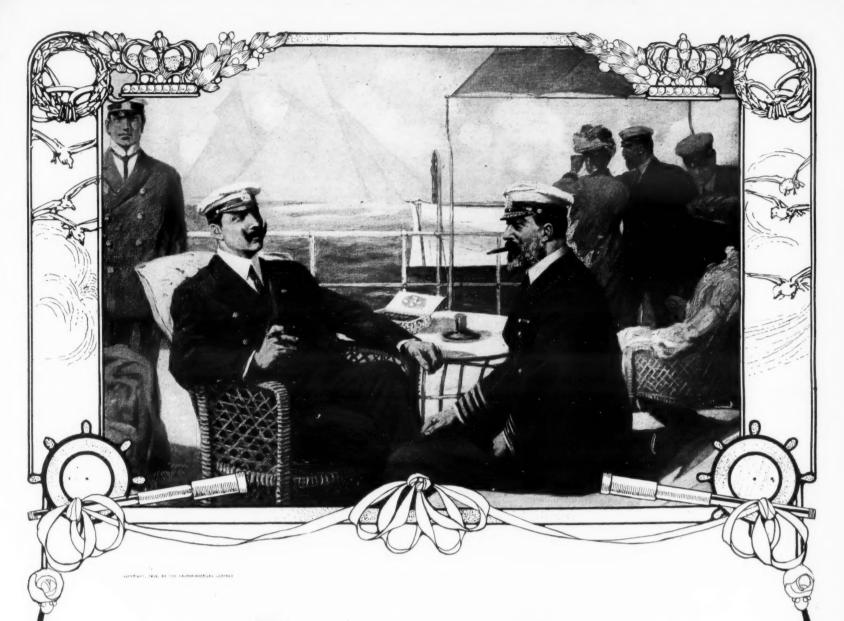
All the afternoon he had been doing the work of three men. . . . Six o'clock. He got down from the high stool, stretching himself and rubbing his arms. In ten minutes the special would pass. He glanced out through the office window at the back af the building. High at the top of the sandy bank a bunch of clover bloomed against the sky, huge heads, with pink and white hearts—a kind of alfalfa—perhaps a seed fro

note. The wheels reversed and she came back, puffing and complaining, in little jerks.

When the train halted Simeon Tetlow stepped down from the platform. His hand, as it left the iron rail, trembled a little. He thrust it into the pocket of his light coat, looking up and down the tracks with stern glance. The glance fell upon John mopping his brow.

The President of the road moved toward him slowly. "What's up?" It was short and sharp.

John waited a minute while he mopped his brow again and replaced the handkerchief. He was thinking fast—for two. "I—I wanted to see you, sir." One glance at the man had told him everything—the shaking hand clinched in the



# El Principe de Gales

THIS superb cigar was introduced to the public sixty years ago, and named for the little heir to the British crown, then a baby. The baby has become the King of England. The brand has become

# "The King of Havana Cigars"

Its record is sixty years of unvarying excellence—sixty years of high Standard steadfastly maintained through good years and bad. No other Havana Cigar can be called its rival, either in leaf-quality or workmanship. No other has its distribution, its popularity, its variety in sizes or its sales.

A mild cigar, with the true, inimitable, Havana fragrance, made in more than 150 sizes, priced from 3-for-25c to \$1 each. Sold everywhere.

Havana-American Company, New York, Tampa and Key West



We can furnish you with an

# Ivers & Pond PIANO

even tho' you live in the most remote city or village in the United States, with as little inconvenience as if your was in Boston or New York. We are one of the largest makers of artistic pianos in the world.

Send for our catalogue and attractive proposition to buyers. Where no deal-er sells our pianes, we will quote prices and explain our plan of Easy Payments. A postal card may save you \$too, Write us if interested.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co. 137 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

# HotWater Comfort for Less than the Usual Cost of Steam, by Means of The Norwall Vacuum Valves

You may think you can't afford an expensive Hot Water Heating apparatus.

Steam deesn't seem to meet your requirements, and you almost know that hot air won't do the business.

siness.

Let us prove to you that steam can be made the est, surest, most healthful and economical heat, on rightly handled. when rightly handled. Let us show you how your home can be kept com-fertable with least trouble—least labor—and at a big saving in fuel.

ilittle Automatic Valve, which can to any steam radiator, in place of valve, you can keep air out of apparatus so that the tempera-will be even during the day and

of your house will be even during the day and dilators will not cool off at night.

on see, these little Automatic Valves will open air out of a radiator just like any vent valves, then steam reaches these valves, they close so teamor get out into the room, and when the local rinto the room, and when the local rinto the room, and condenses, individually the local rinto take its place, this existing tightly closed and a vacuum is created, not only keeps all atmospheric pressure off atter below, so it can continue to boil, but illy draws heat out of the water in the form of long after the the usual boil.

This sisther valve.

its, of course, means that once steam is no, you

This, of course, means that once steam is up, you can keep it up with less fire and less fuel, and that your Heating Apparatus will continue to do its work long after your fires are banked for the night. If this sounds improbable, crossit any authority on simple Physics and learn row a vacuum lifts weight off water and enables it to boil and radiate heat at a low temperature.

Or, if you wish, we will have your steamfilter show you these valves and explain just how they work.

System—one that will save you time, and labor, and fuel.

They will increase the comfort of your house, lessen your labor with the fire and insure healthful heat conditions for you to live in.

Don't expose yourself and family to the dangers of uneven temperature—chills, colds rheumatism, and all their attendant liks. Let Norwall Vacuum Valves protect your comfort, your health and your puckethook.

t card mailed us today will bring you a lot

THE NORWALL MFG. CO.

104 W. 42d Street - New York
154 Lake Street - Chicago



# \$500 Cash or Time FARM



In Virginia

F. H. LaBaume, North & Indl. Agr., Western Ry., Dept. 27, Roanoke, Va.

LET ME DO YOUR COOKING

Free Book 48 pages 1t

TOLEDO COOKER CO.

# PIANO Do You Want a Genuine Bargain?

new Up-sides. An FROM instrument at \$1 can recommend high. of our new Bargain List and also or Book Catalogs, which illustrates

LYON & HEALY

WICK'S ADJUSTABLE
FANCY HAT BANDS 25 AND 50 CENTS

# SISSIE JOHNNIE

Continued from page 21

pocket, the quivering nerves, the dusty journey, the anxiety and fierce need of help. One more shock and the tension would give way. "I wanted to see you, sir," he repeated quietly.

Simeon was looking at him keenly, up and down. "So you stopped my

special?" John nodded. "Yes, I stopped it—I guess I stopped it." His voice almost laughed at the words. He was tugging at something in his pocket. "I wanted to give you these, sir." He had fished out the handful of papers—old envelopes, scraps, bits of newspaper margins—covered with writing and figures. "I was down there this morning—to the wreck," he said quickly. "Things were pretty well mixed up—I thought you might like to see how they lay. I made some notes."

s.''
Ah-h!'' It was a long-drawn breath—something between a snarl and a
h. "Come inside."

"Ah h!" It was a long-drawn breath—something between a snari and a laugh. "Come inside."

They went into the special, with her hideous decorations of plush and imitation leather. The President nodded to the seat beside a table covered with telegrams and newspapers and memoranda: "Sit down."

He seated himself opposite the boy, his elbow on the table and his head resting on the hand. Beneath its shelter his swift eyes looked out, scanning the boy's

on the hand.
face.

"Well?" It was sharp and quick.

The boy smiled at the familiar note. He ran over the papers in his fingers, selecting one near the bottom. "This is the way things lay when we got there. We were first on the ground. I had a good chance to see," he said

there. We were first on the ground. I have simply.

"I'll warrant." Simeon growled a little, leaning toward it.

The boy moved nearer to him. "These are the sleepers— The freight lay this way, over to the lift. They must have struck just as the last car left the bridge."

The doubt a hand for the paper. It trembled mistily as he e."
see." Simeon reached out a hand for the paper. It trembled mistily as he above it. "I see." The tone held a note of satisfaction. "What else?" He

bent above it. "I see." The tone held a note of satisfaction. "What else?" He looked up quickly.

John was sorting the papers, a half-smile on his slow lips. A sense of happiness

looked up quickly.

John was sorting the papers, a half-smile on his slow lips. A sense of happiness held his stubby fingers.

The President's eyes rested on the dull face for a long minute. His hand, holding the paper, had ceased to tremble. He was resting in the strength of this body, short and sturdy and full of willing life. No one knew what that stubby-fingered boy had meant to him—what plans for the future had been cut off. The boy was to have been closer than a partner for him, closer than his own body, through the years. He was to have lived with him—shared his fortune, good and bad. . . No one had guessed. He himself had not quite known—until, one day, the door closed behind the boy and he found himself sitting before a desk, trying with trembling fingers to make an entry in the ledger. . . . He had worried along since then as best he could. . . And now he was sitting in the quiet car with the boy opposite him. The freight outside was pulling away with slow, disturbed puffs. The low sun shone through the car, and a glow of red plush lifted itself about them and filled the car with clear, rosy light.

The boy looked up. His eyes met the watching ones, and a quick light flashed into them, touching the lamps of service to flame. "This is the next one, sir." He looked down again at the papers and held one out.

The President pushed it aside with a touch. His eyes searched the boy's face. "Tell me what happened—just now?"

"Just now—?" The boy looked up, waiting, his lips half apart.

The President nodded. "You know— When we stopped— What was wrong?"

The boy waited a minute. "No. 39 had your track," he said at last, quietly:

The President hodgest wrong?"

The boy waited a minute. "No. 39 had your track," he said at last, quietly: "She's gone now. That's her whistle—up the yard." He turned his head a little. The President's eyes still scanned the dull face. "And you changed the switch?"

switch?"

"Yes, sir."

The President pushed the papers farther from him, making a place for both arms on the table. He leaned forward a little. "So that's what you left me for?"

The boy looked up, startled. "What, sir?"

The President nodded slowly. "To turn a switch, I suppose—" The thin hand lifted to his lips was trembling now as a leaf quivers at a sudden wind.

"Some one else would have seen," said the boy quickly.

"Nobody sees—but you." He crunched out the words. "When are you coming back?"

"Back?"

"Back?"

"To the office—I need you." He gulped a little over the words. He had never said as much to any one.

said as much to any one.

The lamps, with their still glow, were turned toward him. "I want to come, sir."

Well? "We talked it over last night- She wants me to do it- She will come with

"We talked it over last night— She wants me to do h— She will come with me— But—"

The President of the road was looking down now—waiting.

The boy's eyes studied the worn face with its wrinkles, the thin, hard lips and stern lines. Something in it made his heart suddenly go from him. "I think I'm coming, sir," he said simply.

The face did not look up. It worked strangely for a moment.

Then it dropped in the folded arms on the table and rested there.

The boy fell to sorting the telegrams.

When the man looked up the face was quiet. But something had gone from it—a kind of hard selfishness. The gentleness that touched the lines had left them free. He smiled a little wistfully as he held out his hand for the papers. "I'm ready now. Go ahead."

In ten minutes the papers were all in his hands, and the special was on her way to the wreck. The boy watched it out of sight. Then he turned away and crossed the tracks to the sandy bank, whistling softly—little breaths of sound that broke into lightest bubbles of joy as he climbed the bank. He was going to gather the clover blossoms, with the piak and white hearts, to carry home to her.

# OCTOBER VERSES

By GEORGIA WOOD PANGBORN

THE wind's afraid of something. It whimpers all the day And scares the little leaves Till they fall and run away, Whispering, "Never, never Grow again in the sun; All our long dance ended, All our green joy done."

II

Up one tree and down another Harvesting's an awful bother; Skip from one branch to the next, Never worried or perplexed, Merely very avaricious, Possibly a little vicious; Really if we don't work harder Some nuts may not reach our larder.

# **Important Shorthand Work**

Reporting of Speeches at Reception to W. J. Bryan and New York State Convention most exacting in Shorthand Business



out much doubt, will be the next nominee for the presidency of one of the great political parties. Addresses of welcome were made by the leading statesmen of the country, and Mr. Bryan, in his response, set forth in detail his views on what should be two years hence.

The importance of this speech and its correct preservation by means of shorthand, can hardly be over-estimated. True it is that Mr. Bryan had prepared his address for this occasion, but a verbatim report of his speech showed many deviations from his manuscript. This necessitated the reporting of the entire speech in shorthand, and for this class of work the very best shorthand men in the country are employed.

It was to the ability of Mr. Clyde H. Marshall, an expert criminal court reporter in District Attorney Jerome's office, that Mr. Bryan today owes his possession of the exact report of the entire meeting held in New York. Mr. Marshall reported all the speeches of those who welcomed the distinguished guest, as well as the important address of Mr. Bryan himself. His work on this meeting stamped Mr. Marshall as being one of the best young shorthand experts in this country.

The recent New York state convention of the Independence League, at which William R. Hearst received the nomination for governor of that state, was also reported in shorthand work. Within a few minutes after the convention adjourned, Mr. Marshall had delivered a verbatim report of the speeches to the newspapers, and the addresses printed therein were his work.

In order to quality himself for this work, a few months ago Mr. Marshall had delivered a verbatim report of the speeches to the newspapers, and the addresses printed therein were his work.

In order to quality himself for this work, a few months ago Mr. Marshall is but one of hundreds of secessful expert shorthand with which these men had built up a business of \$70.000 a year as expert shorthand with which these men had built up a business of \$70.000 a year.

Mr. Marshall is but one of hundreds of second magnates and c

d. M. McLaugum.

d. M. McLaugum.

C. E. Pickle, Care Court House, Austin, Tex.—

Official Court Reporter.

C. E. Pickle, Care Court House, Austin, Tex.—

Official Court Reporter.

William F. Cooper. Care Court House, Tucson, Ariz.—Official Court Reporter.

W. J. Morey, SI Clark Street, Chicago.—Private secretary to Joseph Lelter, Chicago millionaire.

George F. Lurbee. Criminal Court Fullding, Chicago.—Member of official court reporting staff of Criminal Court of Cook County.

Carrie A. Hyde, 7 Erwin Block. Terre Haute, Ind.—Official Court Reporter at Terre Haute, K. D. Kellogg, 1676 Femberton Avenne, Chicago.—Private secretary to John R. Walsh, Chicago millionaire.

E. D. Kellogy, 1676 Pemberton Avenue, Chicago, rivate secretary to John R. Walsh, Chicago milonaire.

Dudley M. Kent, Colorado, Tex.—Official Reporter (Thirty-Second Judicial District of Texas. In a nagle month Mr. Kent did a business of 8550.25.

Eva C. Erb, Ogden City, Utah.—Official Reporter econd Judicial District of Utah.

Roy Bolton, Twelfth Street Depot, Chicago.—Priste secretary to Comptroller of Illinois Central Ry. Govdon L. Elliott, Mason City, Ia.—Official Reporter of Weltth Judicial District of Iowa.

Ray Nyemaster, Atalissa, Ia.—Private secretary to Congressman Dawson, after seven months' study. Mary E. Black, Ashland Block, Chicago.—Court protret with Incralive business.

Edwin A. Ecke, private secretary to John R. Walver, former chief engineer of Panama Canal.

Sigmund M. Majenski, Journal Building, Chicago. Expert Court Reporter.

James A. Newkick, 867 American Trust Building, Chicago.—Court reporter, worked on famous Trust cases and investigation of Standard Oil ompany by Inter State Commerce Commission.

E. C. Winger, Point Pleasant, W. Va.—Official aut Reporter.

C. Winger, Point Pleasant, W. Va.—Official Reporter.

e above are but a few of the experts this of the separation of the experts the property of the experts of the experts of the experts of the expert of the experts will be furnished who inquire, you know nothing of shorthand, and desire spent training, these past masters of shorthwill teach you from the beginning in the set branches of the shorthand art. If you own a stenographer, you can be perfected by chool so that you will be capable of perform-his expert work, with which the princely ses are made. A written guaranty is given accepted pupil to return all money paid in flat shorthy and the expert work. With which the princely less are made. A written guaranty is given accepted pupil to return all money paid in forty-eight page catalogue, giving full in-ation. Address Success Shorthand School, 1210, 70 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. If now nographer, state system and experience.

The Man of the property of the control of the property of the page catalogue, giving the line hand writer, the most instructive, inspiring and attentional publish The hand Writer, the most instructive, inspiring and attentional publish The hand Writer, the most instructive, inspiring and attention of the property of the property of the property of the property of the southern of the publish The hand Writer, 19 Clark Street, Chicago, as The Shorthand Writer, 19 Clark Street, Chicago.



# The LION and the MOUSE

The Great Novel

# By ARTHUR HORNBLOW

The Play: By CHARLES KLEIN is the most human and powerful drama ever presented on the American stage. Two million persons in 750 American cities will have witnessed before the close of the present season this stirring play which has had a run of four hundred nights in New York City alone.

The Book: By ARTHUR HORNBLOW is a timely and thrilling story of Amerworld's richest citizen—the menace of the Money Peril—the heroic struggle of a daughter to save her father a judge of the Supreme Court from the clutches of the giant Trusts—the barter of the United States Senate—the money value of a human heart—all this is woven into a fascinating story that never lags a moment from cover to cover. It is more than a Novel. It is a Book to make Men and Women think.

Beautiful illustrations by STUART TRAVIS. Richly bound in red and gold. For sale by all booksellers. Mailed free on receipt of price, \$1.50.

It is now selling over a thousand a day!

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., Publishers, NEW YORK



For prairie chickens and quail to turkeys and geese there is no all around shotgun like the 12-gauge Marlin Model 19 repeating take-down.

This gun is light and quick. It comes to the shoulder with the pleasant certainty which means good scores.

The solid top, side ejection, automatic hang-fire, safety recoil block and takedown features all make for that Marlin comfort and convenience so prized by gun lovers.

lovers.
Any goose or duck shooter appreciates a repeating shotgun in which the breech bolt, when closed, fills the opening in the frame, thus keeping out sand, rushes and rain or snow, a gun that will not freeze up or clog, and all huntsmen value the safety recoil block, which prevents the breech

RINKLIP

PUNCTURING

POINTS '

being opened by accident or prematurely in rapid firing.

The magazine carries five shells, and with one in the chamber, the **Martin** Model no places six shots at your disposal. All six shots can be fired in four seconds.

The breech-block and all the working parts are cut from solid steel drop-forg-

ings.

Barrels for the Model 19 *Marlin*, Grades "B" and "C," are made of "Special Smokeless Steel" severely tested and are required to put 325 No. 8 shot into a 30 in. circle at 40 yards.

The many superior qualities of this beautiful shotgun are described more fully in our new Catalog, which will be mailed you FREE upon receipt of six cents in stamps.

The Marlin Firearms Co, 17 Willow St., New Haven, Ct.





# Sure to Win

the approval of all,—that's what a bottle of sparkling "London-derry" will do at the end of a rubber. It is refreshing and delicious by itself. When added to your favorite wine or liquor, "Londonderry" enhances the pleasure and lessens the harm of its use. "Londonderry" blends perfectly because it is a wonderful absorber.

A pad of "Londonderry" bridge whist score sheets will be mailed free to any address upon request. Londonderry Lithia Water is served at all first-class hotels and clubs, and is sold by druggists, grocers and who merchants. The Sparkling comes in quarts, pints and splits; the Still in half gallon bottles.

Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co. 50 Elm St., Nashua, N. H.



TO BE UP-TO-DATE

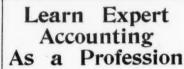
pair ONLY

THE FIFTH AVENUE TAILORS
1026 Kesner Bldg., Fifth Ave. and Congress, CHICAGO



64 PAGE BOOK FREE





THERE is no reason why you should work for a small weekly salary when you might be earning five as much as a Public Accountant or as Head Accountant or Auditor of a If you are ambitious and willing to advance we can make an

# **Expert Accountant** and Auditor

of you at your own home—in a short time—and at a mere trifle of cost. It will cost you only about a dime a day—the price of a good cigar. Clerks—book-keepers—cashiers—write us TO-DAY and let us tell you how we can add 200% to your salary. We furnish all text books and accept the easiest sort of easy payments. You earn while you learn and can double your income. Let us show you our plan. Don't wait till some one else gets what you ought to have. It costs nothing to investigate. Write to-day for our 200% plan.

International Accountants' Society 61 FORT ST. W., DETROIT, MICH.



A. C. Barler Mfg. Co.



rer of music in the land. And it nt given the **DOLCEOLA** has ne instrument. It appeals to a lar

THE DOLCEOLA.

Our Handsomely Illustrated Booklet, Free, tells you all Special opportunities offered to first-class representatives
THE TOLEDO SYMPHONY CO.
1010 Snow Flake Bldg.





YOUR ANY MAN SAVINGS an All-Wool Made-towill earn of nobby material.

Fall and Winter Storm
Coat. Extra Pair of
Trousers, high
grade Sweater GIVEN
WITH EVERY SUIT
Suite made to measure by

Compound Interest, if de-

# THIRTY MILLION DOLLAR BANK

Capital \$2,500,000.00 Surplus \$2,500,000.00

This is one of the most favorably known Savings Banks west of New York City. Conservative management together with its large Capital and Surplus affords ample protection to depositors.

Write for our booklet "E" explaining the safety and convenience of our system of BANKING BY MAIL

60,000 Depositors

The Cleveland Trust Company

CHICAGO, ILL.

This BOOK is FREE

MARKS & LEE CO. (Incorporated)



HELP OUR GRADUATE

Chicago College of Advertising, 4 Royal In:

100 Visiting Cards Post 50c

140° SOLD - RENTED **TYPEWRITERS** BOSTON, ST. LOUIS 208 N.9th St PHILADELPHIA KANSAS CITY LOS ANGELE 817 Wyandotte St. 138 S. Broadway Recutive Office Write 343 B'way, N. V. mearest si

# Plumbing-Plastering-Bricklaying

successfully taught at our New York and St. Louis achools. Our graduates always in demand and ears \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day. Positions guaranteesi. Write for free existing graduates COYME BROS. TRADE SOHOOLS
26th St. and 10th Avenue.

# THE COUNTY

(Continued from page 19)

immune to this spontaneous stampede to sheer morality. Always in our race the moral courage is there; only the moral conviction is needed to arouse the moral enthusiasm, and it becomes the strongest thing in our national life.



moral courage is there; only the moral conviction is needed to arouse the moral enthusiasm, and it becomes the strongest thing in our national life.

\*\*BUT unfortunately in the lower levels of politics moral stampedes are unusual. The ordinary delegate to the ordinary political convention plays the game of politics according to the rules of that particular sport. He despises downright lying. He scorns crude cronwent sport with money as the consideration. He is a stickler for public economy. But, on the other hand, promises to friends need not be kept if they endanger the interests of his ward or his township in a contest before the convention; and, though Bob Saunders be a cripple and unable to earn his salary, if Henry Thomas will make Bob Saunders Deputy Sheriff, all of Bob Saunders's friends are in honor bound to support Henry Thomas; though if Henry should offer Bob for his support the sum of money in cash that he would draw as Deputy Sheriff, the very hint of it would defeat Mr. Thomas. For these are the rules of the game. A county commissioner who trades a bridge for the vote of a township in the election, loses little caste by the bargain. And the county attorney who is able to get railroad passes for his friends has friends in the convention who admit they are voting for him in spite of his record, though the sum of money they save in railroad fare by his kindness is so small that it would insult them if it were offered as a bribe. The present convention system of county politics makes it inconvenient for a majority of the citizens actively to engage in the politicial game. Usually the conventions of a given party in any county are composed of the same men year after year. The list for the convention are party and yound the work of the convention from any township; five or six Republicans control each ward—unless there is a factional contest, when the first five or six men contest with five or six others. When the county delegates are selected until the county ticket is named, the people at other wards man of the country town of to-day, and the two are equally stupid.



one of his hands thrust complacently between the buttons in front, and the other displaying his high hat, was no more honest than is the Fourth Ward statesman of the country town of to-day, and the two are equally stupid.

\*\*GRAFT—as we call special privilege—was as prevalent in Washington's time and in Jackson's time and in Lincoln's time and in Garfield's and Cleveland's times as it is to-day. A few persons raged about it in other days, but the people as a nation didn't care, Look back twenty years. Could a Presidential candidate to-day carry of an election? Mr. Elkins is a survival of the Blaine days of American politics—how would he run as a Presidential candidate against either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Bryan? Ben Butler was Governor of Massachusetts once; would Massachusetts elect Ben Butler to-day? In the campaign of 1884 "Harper's Weekly" stood almost alone as the type of literary weekly with real political independence; now that sort of weekly is the prevailing type. The great mass of the American people in that day regarded George William Curtis and Carl Schurz and James Russell Lowell as political freaks. The Republicans despised them, and the Democrats mistrusted them. But the term Mugwump has lost its opprobrium. It has become almost an obsolete word in the political dictionary. And the reason of it all is found in the people themselves. A new generation is on the stage of life. It is a generation that has been educated in the American public schools as they have existed since the Civil War. It is preeminently a reading generation. The "Harper's Weekly" of 1884 had less than one hundred thousand subscribers Perhaps half a million people read it. To-day the actual subscribers to the best known of a score of papers, monthlies and weeklies, and three or four dailies of that character, number many millions, and weeklies, and three or four dailies of that character, number many millions, and weeklies, and three or four dailies of that character, number many millions, and weeklies, and three or four dailies o



The Jones Speedometer

- JONES Elliott

Speedometer

101 W. 32d St.



# Sportsman Attention!!

The Nelson Hammerless At \$15.00, Is the World's Wonder

Lammerless shot-gun FREE upon application. ose three times the money. These guns are made in uge only, barrels and SIEGEL OPER 0.

Send to SIEGEL OPER 0.

Send to SIEGEL OPER 0.

SENTE AUX. OF SITTE OPER 0.

SET AUX. OF SITT OPER 0.

SET AUX. OF SITTE OPER 0.

SET AUX. OF SITT OPER 0.

SET AUX. OF



COMPANY,



# 

Guaranteed

4 Years

You can now—for the first time—get a genuine 15 for only \$5.50. This is less than is asked by reputable concern for any kind of a washing This low price is now made possible by my new man process. Other washing machines are only imitation by 1900 Washers are the original—the only genuine others are imitations. They can't be anything elsulping made. I sell more washers than all the first path of standing made. I sell more washers than all the sum of standing made. I sell more washers than all the first path of standing made. I sell more washers than all the first path of standing made. I sell more washers than all the first path of standing made. I sell more washers than all the first path of the first

cerns put together. Half of every dozen up-to-date far 1900 Washer.

With spiring motive power and oscillating rotary action, ings, my "1900 Home" Washer runs easier and gives bett washers made by any other concern. My washers force to through the clothes—do the work twice as fast—do twice as work—and in just half the time it takes to wash with other wa My 1900 Home Washer washes cleaner, better, and wit soap, than any other washer costing anything like this price—is only \$5.50. I guarantee every part for 4 years. My 1900 Washer will not injure the finest laces, and it will was heaviest blankets, rugs and carpets. It positively does not out your clothes; which alone enables it to save you its cost if few months. Washing made quick, clean, easy.

MY WEEKLY PAYMENT OFFER

Cut this out and mail it to me. Or—on a post card or in a le 
xuy—'Send me your New 1900 Home Washer Offer' and you 
receive by return mail, FREE, the most liberal washing mac 
offer you ever heard of or read about. I'll ship my washer to 
any responsible party on their request, without a penny of cash, 
and let you pay me for it—so much a week or so much a monti—until the washer is paid for. Pay me out of what it saves for

1900 WASHER CO., HENRY STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



# Traveling in the Northwest

via the Northern Pacific costs very little now. Low Colonist one way rates, (Chicago to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, \$33.00; other points proportional) in effect daily until October 31st; Homeseekers round trip rates (one fare plus \$2.00 from Twin Cities) every Tuesday during the remainder of the year. Just the time to go and see the country, which is developing most remarkably. New railways, new manufactories, new farms, new towns seen on every hand. Health and prosperity found everywhere. It is a scenic paradise, a coming empire. Send six cents for "WONDERLAND 1906"; that will give you some idea of it.

A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

STYLISH FALL CLOTHING



For Men and Women By Mail on Easy Payments No Security Required—No Publicity Every Transaction Strictly Confidentia Every Transaction Strictly Confidential
Buy Stylish Clothing by mail—
Direct from the manufacturer—
Save the middleman's profit—
Get better Clothing for less
money, and pay conveniently
Small payment down
One dollar a week

MENTER & ROSENBLO



# DRY AS INDOORS

This Storm Proof Buggy

of Takes

Fouts & Hunter Carriage Mfg. Co.

# The **Great Difference In** Life Insurance Companies

is not revealed by their names nor their claims. The day before the San Francisco disaster, all Fire Insurance Companies seemed alike to the thoughtless; there was a great difference nevertheless, and when the test came, some quibbled, some defaulted, while others drew on the reserve funds which they had ready for such a contingency, paid the large amounts due, and went right on the property of the same p the large amounts due, and went right on.

¶ It is because for years the money it has received from its policyholders has been invested with musual skill and care—always safe, always growing, always ready for the hour of need—that

# The Mutual Life Insurance Company

is the strongest and staunchest Life Insurance Company in the world. Read these figures as to the Mutual reserve of At the close of 1905, the Mortgage Loans amounted to \$109,771, 163.16, on which more than four and one-half millions have been received in interest during the year, and less than fifteen thousand dollars of interest was overdue at its close. Most of this trifting amount was paid in within a few days. The sum of \$28,198,278.84 was loaned on the Company's policies, and \$18,195,000.00 was loaned on other collateral, no interest whatever being overdue on either item. Bonds and Stocks costing \$239,986,702.05 and having a market value on December 31,1905, of \$265,301,867.38 were held by the Company, and on this enormous amount not one dollar of interest was overdue and unpaid, and but one stock failed to pay a good dividend in 1905, this stock being that of a new company, subsequently sold at a profit over cost. When it is borne in mind that no such aggregation of purely investment securities has ever been brought together elsewhere, the absolutely clean and indeed perfect quality of these immense investments excites praise and wonder, felt and expressed most strongly by those who know most as financiers of the 'dangers and pitfalls attending the care of large investments. This remarkable showing also appeals to the plain people whose money comes slowly, who value safety and who understand that security like the above makes ''insurance' insurance indeed.

Of If you would like to know for yourself the latest phases of Life Insurance, or wish information concerning any form of policy, consult our nearest agent or write direct to

agent or write direct to

The Mutual Life Insurance Company New York, N. Y.









NO STROPPING NO HONING! ALWAYS SHARP

NO STROPPING NO HONING! ALWAYS SHARP Gillette double-edged wafer blades are so hard and keen that each blade gives an average of more than 20 perfect shaves. When dulled, throw away as a used pen. A new blade inserted in a second. Extra blades cost 50c. for ten. PRICES: Triple silver-plated holder and 12 ested blades (24 keen edges) in handsome leather case, \$5. Standard combination set with triple silver-plated soap and brush holders, \$7.50. Other sets in gold and silver. Extra blades, 10 for 50c.
Sold by Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers everywhere, most of whom make the 30-day free trial offer. If yours wont, write us and we will.

Gillette Playing Cards, For 25c. silver or stamps and the name of a friend who does not use the Gillette Razor, we send to any address postpaid a full pack of 50-cent playing cards; round corners, gold edges, celluloid finish, in handsome gold embossed leatherette telescope case. Send today.

Write today for illustrated booklet.

Gillette Sales Company
New York





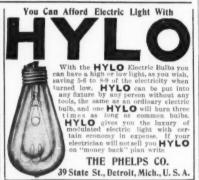


Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade-Marks etc., sent free. Patents secured through Munn & Co., receive free notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN MUNN & CO., 357 Broadway, N. Y. NCH OFFICE: 625 F St., Washington, D



PATENTS that PROTECT-& A. B. LACEY. Washington. D. C. Estab. 1869





Our tailoring possesses that anap and swing and vigorous style which your nearby tailor cannot impart. The reason is given in our style book sent on request. Telly you what to wear for every occasion. Write today, Bell Tailoring Company, 136 E. Madison St., Chicago

# The Thought of the Nation

AN OPEN FORUM OF INDIVIDUAL OPINION

# THE PEOPLE AND THE BUTCHER

By William M. Stewart

Senator Stewart, who represented Nevada, a ranching State, in the United States Senate for thirty years, is an authority on the economics of animal food inclustres

Senator Stewart, who represented Nevada, a ranching State, in the United States Senate for thirty years, is an authority on the economics of animal food industries.

THE country is indebted to President Roosevelt for attacking the railroad oligarchy and the numerous brood of trusts it has created. But nothing he has said or done is of more immediate importance to the country than his partial exposure of the wholesale poisoning combination commonly called the meat trust. That trust is destroying the health of all the people and depriving them of the mental and physical vigor necessary to resist the revolution which the usurpation of the power by railroads to regulate commerce has inaugurated. A thorough investigation of the meat trust will do something more than exhibit to the people the filthy and villainous practises of the combine. It will show that the business of slaughtering animals must be restored to local butchers throughout the country. The railroad discriminations in favor of the meat trust enabled that poisoning organization to deprive every locality of an independent butcher by establishing a market in every neighborhood and furnishing meat products for less than cost. The investigation will show that the meat trust is not only an organization deleterious to health, but that its operation is destroying competition and violating the anti-trust law. It will also appear on investigation that if the meat trust really intended to furnish the country with wholesome animal food—free from ptomaines or other poisons—the slaughtering of such a vast number of animals at points selected by the trust makes the distribution of wholesome meat products throughout the country impossible. The hundreds of millions already acquired by the trust in controlling the price of meats, and consequently of live stock, makes that grasping and murderous institution a formidable enemy; but its millions and its far-reaching influence will soon vanish before the blazing light of a thorough exposure, and the right to obtain wholesom

### THE DUTY OF THE IRISH-AMERICAN POLITICALLY

By John F. Finerty

Mr. Finerty is the author of the most authentic history of Ireland, and was for years President of the United Irish League of America and Congressman from Illinois

Mr. Finerty is the author of the most authentic history of Ireland, and was for years President of the United Irish League of America and Congressman from Illinois

THE duty of the Irish-American politically is to act like all other Americans, and take sides in politics according to his conscientious convictions. This he has done since the beginning of his citizenship; but before the Presidential candidacy of the late Mr. Blaine he was to be found, in general, on the Democratic side of almost every question. In 1884 the Irishmen rallied to Mr. Blaine, to be honest in the matter, chiefly because Mr. Cleveland, owing to his "tariff for revenue only" views, and reputed conservatism in foreign policy, was supposed to be the candidate of what are called "British interests" in this country. The average Irish-American—by which is meant an American born in Ireland—is suspicious of British policy—a result of his undeniably unfortunate experience with English rule in his native land. This suspicion, more even than traditional hostility to most things British, makes him a stubborn opponent of anything approaching an alliance, even under the name of "arbitration," between the United States and Great Britain. And his feeling is generally shared by his sons and daughters born under the American flag. This feeling is by no means strange; for the Irish-American has been educated, politically, in the sturdy school of Thomas Jefferson, and has for his gospel of statesmanship the words of that great exemplar of American doctrine in his first inaugural address: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." In brief, the Irish-American is against all coquetting with monarchical forms of government.

It is estimated that about 20,000,000 of our inhabitants are of Irish birth or descent. What should be their conduct in American causes or controversies? They should, as sworn citizens of the Republic

# THE COLOR LINE BELTS THE WORLD

By W. E. B. DuBois

view of the distressing race riots in Atlanta there is much significance in these prophesies Professor DuBois of the Atlanta University, who himself is of negro descent

In view of the distressing race riots in Alanta there is much significance in these prophesies of Professor DuBois of the Atlanta University, who himself is of negro descent. We have a way in America of wanting to be "rid" of problems. It is not so much a desire to reach the best and largest solution as it is to clean the board and start a new game. For instance, most Americans are simply tired and impatient over our most sinister social problem, the negro. They do not want to solve it, they do not want to understand it, they want simply to be done with it and hear the last of it. Of all possible attitudes this is the most dangerous, because it fails to realize the most significant fact of the opening century, viz. The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the Color Line." Many smile incredulously at such a proposition, but let us see.

The tendency of the great nations of the day is territorial, political, and economic expansion, but in every case this has brought them in contact with darker peoples, so that we have to-day England, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and the United States in close contact with brown and black peoples, and Russia and Austria in contact with the yellow. The older idea was that the whites would eventually displace the native races and inherit their lands, but this idea has been rudely shaken in the increase of American negroes, the experience of the English in Africa, India, and the West Indies, and the development of South America. The policy of expansion, then, simply means world problems of the Color Line. The color question enters into European imperial politics and floods our continents from Alaska to Patagonia.

This is not all. Since 732, when Charles Martel beat back the Saracens at Tours, the white races have had the hegemony of civilization—so far so that Twhite" and "civilized" have become synonymous in every-day speech; and men have forgotten where civilization started. For the first time in a thousand years a great white nation has measured arms w

UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK

Peerless Brand Evaporated-Cream is ideal milk, collected under perfect senitary conditions, condensed in up to the consistency of cream preserved by sterilization only. Suitable for any modification and adapted all purposes where milk or cream is required.—ddr.



Double Volume of Sound

HE Duplex is the first and the only phonograph to collect the vibrations and get all the sound from both sides of the diaphragm.

Because the reproducer or sound box of the Dust has two vibrating diaphragms and two horns you see to amplify the sound from both sides both diaphragms.

The Duplex, therefore, gives you all the music oduced—with any other you lose one-half.

Compare the volume of sound produced by it the two volume of any other—no matter what its ice—and judge for yourself.

### Purer, Sweeter Tone

not all, by any means.
Duplex Phonograph
- a greater volume—but the tone is clearer, sweeter,
re-nearly like the original than is produced by any
outputs.

er and more nearly like the original than is produced by any er mechanical means. 
If using two disphragms in the Duplex we are able to dispersion of the disphragms in the reproducer. 
The tension apring used in the old atyle reproducers to jerk the pineum back into position each time it vibrates, by its jerking roughens the fine wave groove in the record and that causes aquasking, thanh inetallie sound that extra squasking, thanh inetallie sound that extra your in on edge when you have the old style photocommon than the production of the original sound.

er an arrangement unitually satisfactory—for use in your one week. Ite your neighbors and musical friends to hear it and if to not pronounce it better—th volume and in ton—than the old style phonograph, neturn it at once at our expense, a fair offer but it hin't all, save you in the price exactly \$70.1:—secures we save you to the price exactly \$70.1:—secures we save you to the trust factory price.

I through dealers the Duplex would to the price of the pri

Wiscons of the price of the property of the price of the

With Every "Duplex" we Send Free Six 7-inch or Three 10-inch Records.

Write today for catalogue and full particulars of our FREE trial offer You'll never regret it. Please address

The Duplex Phonograph Co., 127 Patterson St., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

# The Oliver Typewriter is Supreme in Efficiency, Durability and Sales

N the race for typewriter supremacy, the Oliver has won by sheer force of merit.

It has risen to first place in sales and atisfaction by reason of its unlimited speed capacity, its extreme durability, its wonderful versatility.

Of course, it is a visible writer.

For "writing in sight" cuts out errors and inspires the operator with a feeling of confidence that favors rapid work. But its free downward stroke and light key touch also add greatly to its

speed.
The Oliver Typewriter is built to expedite business—and it does it!
The reason you can get more and better work out of the Oliver is because we have put greater capacity for work into it.

into it.

The same amount of effort and the same degree of skill that are required to operate an ordinary typewriter will produce a greater volume of better work from the Oliver.

This added efficiency and capacity increases its value but not its cost.

increases its value but not its cost.

increases its value but not its cost.

The scientific construction of the Oliver Typewriter insures
—freedom from "breakdowns"
—ease of operation
—accuracy of alignment
—great manifolding power
—adaptability to every business requirement, whether in the correspondence or accounting departments.

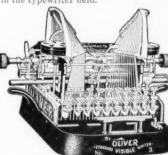
There is something about the Oliver that makes fast friends for it everywhere—its wonderful responsiveness to every

its wonderful responsiveness to every business need and its staying qualities. And then it is so compact, solid, neat,

Just a bit of inside history:

Ten years ago an obscure company began making Oliver Typewriters. Competitors scoffed at its efforts to com-

pete with the \$20,000,000.00 typewriter pete with the \$20,000,000.00 typewriter trust. But it had the machine that delivers the goods! What it lacked in millions, it more than made up in the unquestioned merit of the Oliver which forged ahead until it distanced its giant competitor, and today stands supreme in the typewriter field.



Today the one-time scoffers are sit-ting on the "anxious seat!" Our School of Practical Salesmanship

has trained and built up for the Oliver

the greatest sales organization in the typewriter or any other industry.

The numerous promotions in the Oliver Sales Organization and the rapid extension of our business have created a number of desirable opportunities for bright aggressive resourceful young a number of desirable opportunities for bright, aggressive, resourceful young men. These positions pay handsome salaries and are permanent, if the applicant is properly qualified. The course in the Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship is free—all expenses paid.

Get The Oliver Book. It's full of the most enlightening typewriter talk you ever read. It shows why the Oliver is sweeping the country like a tidal wave. Your request for a free copy will bring the book by first mail. the book by first mail.

The Oliver Typewriter Co., 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago

# BEST FOR

In popularity and efficiency, Sanitol Tooth Powder has rapidly become great cleansing force in modern civilization.

The food we eat—many of our habits of life—are apt to be destructive to the health of both teeth and mouth.

# Sanitol Tooth Powder

uniting its searching antiseptic qualities with the production of free oxygen in the mouth, destroys every vestige of germ life and produces a gleaming, natural whiteness of the teeth. It is cooling and refreshing, a mouth tonic which tastes good long afterwards. Its use will be a pleasant revelation to you—in the immediate results.

Individual package sent FREE for trial. Regular Size at Your Druggist's 25c.

THE SANITOL CHEMICAL LABORATORY CO.

# The Booklovers' Shakespeare Sent for Examination FREE

# \$1.00 Secures the Entire Set

Fill up and send us the coupon below and we will send you prepaid a complete 40-volume set of the BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE.

Examine it at your leisure and if it does not give you satisfaction return it at our expense. Don't send any money with the coupon. If you like the books when you see them, you can pay just one dollar and the entire set is yours practically from that time forth. The balance may be paid in small monthly installments of \$2 00 each.



Why It is Best

The BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE has always been the choice of discriminating people who desire a thoroughly satisfactory edition at a moderate price. It is bound in forty dainty volumes—a choice of discriminating people who desire a thoroughly satisfactory edition at a moderate price. It is bound in forty dainty volumes—a choice of discriminating to be autiful plates in colors, best es 400 other liliustrations. The volumes are 7x5 inches in size—just right for easy handling. No other edition

passage in the plays and poems.

Critical Comments which explain the plays and haracters. They are selected from the writings of eminent Shakespearean scholars.

Glossaries. A separate one in each volume.

Two Sets of Notes. One set for the general reader and a supplementary set for the student.

\$8.00 Art Portfolio FREE To the first 250 who purchas a set of the BOOKLOVERS SHAKESPEARE we will

folio contains 16 reproductions in duogravure of famous paintings, et g to the life of Shakespeare or to his plays. Each of these plates is 9 gs in size and can be framed at moderate expense—or just as they as will make excellent decorations for den or coay corner. Such a port-sells readily for \$8.00 in art stores, but you may have it Free if purchase the BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE now.

Half-Price Offer

The regular price of the ROOKLOVERS' sold through agents is \$12.00; but you can obtain one of our small edition in half leather while it lasts for \$27.00. This is YOUR LAST CHANCE to buy at mail order prices. If your order is among the first 250 we will present you with one of the beautiful Portfolios absolutely fire afterness.

Many people fuss and fume and fret over bread making The others use GOLD MEDAL FLOUR.



Some millers endeavor to make too much flour from one bushel of wheat; we select only the choicest of the flour made from each bushel for our GOLD MEDAL brand and throw the balance into lower grades. This insures to the users of GOLD MEDAL FLOUR the greatest possible bread making value to the pound.

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR.